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Part One
Pages 1-8

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WHISKY TRUST RECEIVERS

President Greenhut Aids in Placing It in Charge of the Court.

SNAP PROCEEDINGS IN CHICAGO

Threatened Investigation by the Stockholders Headed Off by a Trick—Protective Steps by the Committee.

Receivers were named for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company by Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago yesterday. The application was made late on Monday afternoon by owners representing 1,700 shares of the stock of the company, and it was concurred in by Mr. Greenhut, the President of the company.

The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy, and it is not improbable that the heavy selling of the stock on Wall Street yesterday was an important factor in the desire for concealment.

Mr. Greenhut, under whose management the property has been brought to its present predicament, was appointed one of the receivers, his associate being Mr. E. F. Lawrence, a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago and a close associate of Nelson Morris, until recently one of the magnates of the trust.

The papers in the case have not been made public as yet, and the reason for the receivership is thus far a matter of conjecture.

The last official statement of the condition of the company, issued Dec. 14, 1894, showed a surplus of cash assets of $1,100,000 over and above all liabilities. This was exclusive of the real estate owned in fee simple, and distilleries in good condition, the value of which is not less than $5,000,000.

Perhaps an explanation of the hurried receivership may be found in the aggressiveness displayed by the stockholders' committee, of which Mr. Richard B. Hartshorne is Chairman.

It was ascertained last Saturday that the committee holds proxies for more than a majority of the capital stock of the company, and it was then decided to arrange, if possible, a conference with the Board of Directors. With this end in view, a telegram was sent to Mr. Greenhut, informing him of the intention of the Chairman and counsel of the committee to visit Peoria, the headquarters of the trust, without delay, and requesting an interview with the Directors Wednesday morning. Mr. Greenhut replied, seeking delay, explaining that he could not communicate with the members of the board before Monday, and that he would advise later. On Monday the following telegram was received:

Chicago, Jan. 28, 1895.
Richard B. Hartshorne, 9 West Fifty-first Street, New-York:
Our Board of Directors will meet your committee Thursday morning.
J. B. GREENHUT, President.

Thereupon Mr. Harsthorne, accompanied by Mr. Nathan Bijur, of counsel for the committee, left New-York for Peoria Monday afternoon.

Before they reached their destination, and, in fact, before the forwarding of the telegram by Mr. Greenhut, or immediately thereafter, the application to the court for the receivership had been made. Mr. Greenhut gave no intimation that such a proceeding was in contemplation, but, on the contrary, the tenor of his dispatch, as will be seen, indicated a desire to meet and confer with the committee.

The fact of such receivership having become known late yesterday afternoon, the stockholders' committee convened, and placed itself in communication with its Chairman and counsel, and apprised them of the turn in the situation, with the result that, instead of going to Peoria, they proceeded direct to Chicago. The committee also placed itself in communication with its special counsel in Chicago, who later appeared before Judge Grosscup and secured the promise of the court that no order should be entered until the stockholders had an opportunity of being heard. This apparently will checkmate any effort of Mr. Greenhut to secure even a temporary advantage over the actual owners of the property in his efforts to retain himself in control.

Proxies representing more than a majority of the stock of the company have been secured by the committee. They were forwarded to Chicago last night, and will be produced in court in subsequent proceedings. Counsel for the committee is confident that when the facts are presented to the court the individuals who have been chiefly instrumental in the attempt to wreck the property will not be retained as the representatives of the court to administer its affairs in the future. They insist that the receivers of this property should not be intimidated by this latest trick of the managers. It has been known for a long time in Wall Street that Mr. Greenhut is short of the stock, and the application for the receivership is his last desperate chance to cover.

The stockholders' committee last evening issued the following circular:

New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.
To the Stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company:

Your committee learned this afternoon that on Monday, the 28th inst., holders of only 1,700 shares of the stock of your company made application in Chicago for the appointment of receivers; that the company, through its President, appeared and consented, and, thereupon, Mr. J. B. Greenhut and Mr. E. F. Lawrence were this afternoon appointed temporary receivers. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. R. B. Hartshorne, and counsel, are now in Chicago holding proxies representing more than a majority of the entire capital stock, and in your behalf will take such action as may be necessary, and as they may be advised, for the protection of your interests.

Stockholders are advised to await circular which the committee are preparing for their information.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
Committee.

NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Counsel.

The circular referred to above will be issued in a few days, and will give trustworthy facts relative to the actual condition of the property.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN CHICAGO.

Great Secrecy Observed—A Short Statement from Attorney Runnels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—A coup was sprung last night by President Greenhut and his friends, and to-day the big organization known as the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company is in the hands of two receivers, appointed by Peter S. Grosscup, Judge of the United States District Court. This afternoon the receivers, E. F. Lawrence, a Director of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Joseph B. Greenhut of Peoria, filed their bonds for $800,000 each, before the court, and were duly qualified to act. On Mr. Greenhut's bond are Messrs. Lynch and Rothschild of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

So secretly was the bill filed and the argument made that the exact time and place are not known, but it is supposed to have been heard in the Judge's private chambers at 8 o'clock at night. John S. Runnels and William Burry represented 1,700 shares of the Whisky Trust, controlled by the Greenhut following. Among the foremost names which appear in the bill are those of Wormser and Olmsted. John Stevens of Peoria, the regular attorney of the Whisky Trust, was present at the time of the argument, and Levy Mayer was on hand for the opposition.

The argument was brief, and resulted in the filing of the bill and appointment of two receivers. The entire action was kept secret until the filing of the bonds to-day, so that there could be no possible slip, and even in the filing the matter was postponed until after the regular hearing of the Debs trial had been concluded. Coincident with the day's action comes the filing of the bills in the various States in which the company has transacted business.

John Runnels, who engineered the entire proceeding, declines to state the place where the bill was argued, but said:

"This action was not taken by the New-York stockholders, who have been threatening the organization for some time past, and whose committee issued the circular a short time ago, but by the friends of the present management." He declined to forecast the action of the receivers and the probable result, but said they would administer the property under the jurisdiction of the court, and at the proper time file inventories, and, if the court so decides, in the future sell the property and pay the debts of the organization.

The property represents a nominal valuation of $35,000,000, with a present actual valuation of probably $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

Mr. Greenhut and his son, who have been in Chicago for two days, are at the Grand Pacific. Attempts to see the new receiver were ineffectual, as he denied himself to all callers and refused to say anything for publication. It is not known at the hotel how long the Peorians will remain in the city.

NO SURPRISE IN PEORIA.

President Greenhut's Plan to Circumvent Dissatisfied Stockholders.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 29.—Very little surprise was created in this city by the announcement that Judge Grosscup had appointed receivers for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company this afternoon. It had been expected for some time that such a turn would be taken sooner or later, and this belief was strengthened when it became known that the Eastern stockholders were moving in this direction of investigating the company's affairs and securing a change in the management of the organization.

President Greenhut received word last week from the committee appointed by the Eastern stockholders to visit this city and inspect the books of the trust that they would arrive here Tuesday evening of this week, and requesting that all the Directors be present, that the affairs of the trust might be fully and freely discussed by all parties concerned. In order to forestall the objects of the committee of investigation, President Greenhut went to Chicago last night and applied for the receivership, having himself and Mr. Lawrence, a hitherto not active member of the trust, but thoroughly in sympathy with the Greenhut régime, appointed to look into the company's affairs as of old, but entirely free from any interference on the part of dissatisfied holders of Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company stock.

The only way in which Peoria can be affected by the changed condition of affairs is the closing of the distilleries, which will probably take place, as the Government is not likely to enter into the manufacture of whisky.

The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was organized in the Fall of 1886 and was the outcome of several attempts to consolidate whisky interests, the most notable of which was the Western Export Association, of which "Buffalo" Miller was the head. J. B. Greenhut was elected President and has held the office ever since. While there is no doubt that he has made considerable money by manipulating the market, there is also no question that he has on many occasions been a heavy loser.

MAYOR STRONG AT THIS DINNER

Entertained at the Home of Col. S. V. R Cruger with a Number of Brookfield Republicans.

Those politicians who commented yesterday on the Morton dinner, which Mayor Strong was unable to attend, Monday night, had some things to say about another dinner which the Mayor did attend last Saturday night. This was a private affair at the home of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. Mayor Strong was the guest of honor.

The other guests comprised a solid block of well-known Republicans, many of whom are prominent in the Union League Club, and were active in their support of William Brookfield in the fight against Platt for the control of the county organization.

The list included Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, J. A. Stewart, Gen. Anson G. McCook, William Brookfield, Ira Davenport, James T. Van Rensselaer, Col. George E. Waring, ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Surveyor George W. Lyon, and ex-Judge Horace Russell.

Some of these men said yesterday that there was no politics in the event. It was simply a social gathering in honor of the Mayor.

The Coal Output for February.

At a meeting of the general sales agents of the anthracite coal-producing companies yesterday in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in the Washington Building, it was decided to restrict the February output to 2,300,000 tons, which is about 40 per cent. of the June output and the same as last month's output.

Trade has been dull, but none of the companies complained of any cutting having been done. All the companies were represented at the meeting.

Struck a Beer Wagon.

Travel on the Myrtle Avenue Road was delayed half an hour yesterday by a collision at Jay Street between a Myrtle Avenue trolley car and a brewery wagon.

The car struck the wagon with great force, and the street was sprinkled with beer kegs. The car was somewhat damaged.

Patrick Riley, the driver of the wagon, was thrown into the street, but was not seriously hurt.

Friesland to Make an Excursion.

The Red Star steamship Friesland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, has been chartered for an excursion to the Orient. The vessel will sail Feb. 6.

MANITOBA CATHOLICS WIN

Privy Council Decision Has Been Rendered in Their Favor.

PHASES OF MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE

The Liberals and the Conservatives Agree in Predicting the Dissolution of the Dominion Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The decision of the Privy Council in the Manitoba school question was anounced this morning, allowing the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics, without costs.

There were present the Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, who presided; Lords Watson Macnaghten, Lords of Appeal, and Lord Shand, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Lord Chancellor Herschell delivered the judgment, which comprised twenty-four printed pages. The document begins by reciting the two acts of the Legislature of Manitoba, passed in 1890, relating to education, and summarizes the litigation arising from these acts.

Continuing, the judgment declares that Section 22 of the Manitoba act deals with the same subject matter as Section 93 of the British North America Act. The second sub-section of Section 93, the decision says, may, therefore, be disregarded, as it manifestly applies only to Ontario and Quebec.

It is Section 22 of the Manitoba Act which has to be construed in the present case. Their Lordships do not think that the second and third sub-sections thereof are only intended to enforce the prohibition contained in the first section. Bearing in mind the conditions of 1870, it does not appear an extravagant notion that in creating a Legislature for the province, with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient, in case either the Catholics or Protestants became predominant, to give the Dominion Parliament power to legislate upon matters of education, in order to protect the Catholic or Protestant minority.

Under the acts of 1890, Catholic schools cannot receive State aid, but must depend for their support entirely upon the contributions of Catholics, while the taxes from the collections of which State aid is granted to schools, as provided by the statute, fall upon the Catholics and Protestants alike. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessment for the maintenance of schools, the proceeds of that assessment are no longer destined to support Catholic schools.

In view of this condition it is impossible to say that the rights and privileges of the Catholic minority and their relation to the situation which existed prior to 1890 have not been affected. It is true that the religious exercises prescribed for the public schools are not distinctively Protestant, for they are non-sectarian; but this is not to the purpose.

As a matter of fact, the objection of Catholics to the schools, which alone are receiving State aid, under the act of 1890, is conscientious and deeply rooted. There were acute differences of opinion between Catholics and Protestants on the educational question prior to 1870. There is no doubt as to what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that Section 22 of the Manitoba Acts of 1870 must be construed.

Their Lordships further decide that the Governor General in council has the power to make the declarations or remedial orders asked for, but the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to which the matter has been committed by statute.

It is not for this tribunal to intimate, their Lordships continue, the precise steps to be taken, but their general character is sufficiently defined by the third sub-section of Section 22 of the Manitoba act. Doubtless the system of education embodied in the acts of 1890 commends itself to a great majority of the inhabitants of the province, but all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions removing the grievance upon which this appeal was founded.

Their Lordships advise her Majesty that the questions submitted should be answered in the manner indicated by the foregoing views.

The "Manitoba school case" has involved long litigation and fostered much religious animosity.

The first Legislature of Manitoba passed a law providing for Protestant and Catholic schools. In 1890 the Government, under the Greenway administration, passed a law requiring the application of all school taxes to the support of a common-school system.

The Roman Catholics refused to pay the tax, and sought to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. The courts decided against them, and the Supreme Court reversed the decision. The decision of the Supreme Court was upset by the Imperial Privy Council, which upheld the provincial Government. This virtually wiped out parochial schools in Manitoba.

The Catholics petitioned for remedial legislation, but the Government refused to consider the petition. Then they appealed to the Privy Council, whose judgment, rendered to-day, permits the case to be reopened.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The news that the English Privy Council had allowed the appeal of the Manitoba Catholics in the school question was received with satisfaction by Roman Catholics, and formed the subject of general conversation. Liberals and Conservatives agree in saying that the immediate result will be the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament and an appeal to the people. The French press all insist upon remedial legislation.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 29.—As a result of the Privy Council judgment in the Manitoba school case it is believed here that the Quebec Ministers in the Cabinet, who have been opposing the dissolution of Parliament before a session, will now agree to a dissolution rather than face the school issue, which will certainly be raised when the House meets.

The judgment given to-day by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in favor of the appellants in the Manitoba school case, which gives Roman Catholics in Manitoba the right to apply to the Dominion Government for remedial legislation, does not in any way interfere with the constitutionality of Manitoba provincial legislation, as a committee in the previous decision had decided that the Martin act was constitutional.

It is now likely that the Dominion Government will at once decide upon either a session or dissolution. The probability now is that there will be a general election. It is hinted that the Government will make an offer of some kind to Roman Catholics in regard to schools, and this will aid them in carrying the election.

It is said that Premier Bowell could by this means secure the support of the Roman Catholics, and at the same time retain the support of the Orangemen and ultra-Protestants. What form this offer will take is not stated, but it will likely be in a way of setting apart a portion of the school lands in the Province of Manitoba for separate school purposes. But there would be difficulty about this, because the lands are only held by the Dominion in trust for the province, the Federal power having nothing to do with the expenditures of revenue, as the matter of education is wholly within the rights of the province.

Nearly all the Cabinet Ministers are out of the city attending political meetings in Western Ontario. Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Justice, was the only one who could be seen regarding the decision. He said: "We have not avoided the Manitoba school question. We have courted it. If it had not been for Sir John Thompson's action in referring the question to the courts we would not have had to decide the question, as we now have.

"We asked the courts, before doing anything, if we had power to interfere, and we have received our answer. I decline to discuss it further, for it would not do to say, for instance, that we did not like their decision.

ATLANTA WELCOMES MRS. GRANT.

A Warm Reception Given Her Throughout the South—Now on Her Way to Visit St. Augustine.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 29.—The reception of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association by Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, at the Aragon Hotel, was a notable event. All the morning there was a steady throng of visitors to pay their respects to the widow of the great Union General. Many Confederate veterans took the opportunity to welcome her to Atlanta. The Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association last night appointed a number of its members to visit Mrs. Grant, and to welcome her to Atlanta in behalf of the association. Many other distinguished citizens joined in the reception.

Mrs. Grant and the party with which she is traveling were driven over the city this morning, Mrs. Grant having asked to be taken to the monument of Henry W. Grady. It was also her purpose to visit the monument to Gen. McPherson, on the outskirts of the city, but owing to the heavy rains for the last few days she did not go. During the morning she visited the home of Judge John Erskine, who was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Georgia by President Grant, and who retired on account of age in 1883. His funeral took place to-day from his residence in this city, and Mrs. Grant called to leave a floral tribute.

This is Mrs. Grant's first visit to Atlanta since 1866, when she came here with her husband. She expresses herself as being delighted with the treatment she has received in every part of the South, and is much impressed with the sincerity of the cordiality with which she is being received on all sides. Her party left here for St. Augustine this evening.

THE FAIR WILL HAS DISAPPEARED

Believed to Have Been Stolen from the Clerk's Office at San Francisco—Brown Paper Substituted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The will of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair has been stolen from the office of the County Clerk of this city, a lot of worthless papers being substituted in its place. No trace of the missing testament has been discovered.

About half an hour before the time for closing the City Clerk's office last evening a gentleman came in and asked permission to see the Fair will. He was asked to wait, and a clerk went to look for it. He soon returned with a package which was labeled "Last will of James G. Fair." Upon opening it he discovered that the will had been abstracted, and in its place was a package of paper folded to resemble the will. An immediate search was begun by the whole office force, and was continued until every nook and corner of the office where the will might possibly be found had been searched, but the document was not there. When the office had been thoroughly searched and the will could not be found, the County Clerk admitted that it must have been stolen. Copies of the will are in the possession of attorneys, but the accuracy of the copies may be questioned. The signature of Mr. Fair is also gone, and cannot be produced for identification by attesting witnesses on the hearing of the executors' petition for the admission of the will to probate.

JOHN J. MALONE'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Michael Consadine, Who Shot Him, Held Without Bail.

John J. Malone, who was shot Monday night in front of the St. James Hotel, by Michael Consadine, was reported by the hospital authorities as being in a very critical condition last night. It was thought that he would not live through the night.

Consadine was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held without bail to await the result of Malone's injuries. Consadine showed that he had passed a sleepless night.

"I had no more intention of shooting than man when I went to meet him last night," he said, "than I have of shooting myself at this moment. I have always carried a revolver, but this is the first time I have ever had occasion to use one. I did not mean to shoot him, but I was hungry and desperate, and did not know what I was doing. You give up a good job, and get deceived the way I did, and see how you will feel."

SENATOR BERRY RE-ELECTED

More Ballots Taken in Delaware and Oregon Without Result.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—Both houses of the State Legislature chose James H. Berry for Senator. There was practically no opposition. He will be formally declared elected in joint session to-morrow.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—Five ballots were to-day taken by the Legislature for United States Senator, all with the same result: Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 7; absent, 4.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 29.—To-day's Senatorial ballot showed no change.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 29.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day without result.

Testimonial to Postmaster Dayton.

The clerks in the Registry Department last night presented an engrossed testimonial to Postmaster Charles W. Dayton in expression of their thanks for his action in relieving them from working unnecessary overtime. About 100 signatures were attached to the testimonial.

The Berkeley Athletic Club Gymnasium has been leased by the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company, and is now being operated as a private school of bicycle instruction and practice. Room open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.—Adv.

WOULD ANNUL A CHARTER

Application on Behalf of Strikers to the Attorney General.

OVER SIXTY ARRESTED YESTERDAY

Master Workman Connelly Insists that the Situation Is Better than for Several Days.

BUT CARS WERE RUNNING EVERYWHERE

Lawyer Towns Will Make Criminal Complaints Against Railroad Officials—Roads Should Pay Police.

The Brooklyn strikers made their final move yesterday. They appealed to the Attorney General of the State to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad for failing to provide proper service to the public.

The road was cited by the Attorney General to show cause to-day why the charter should not be annulled.

The situation in Brooklyn yesterday was undisturbed by serious trouble. Every line was in operation, notwithstanding the snowstorm and extensive wire-cutting early in the morning.

An application was made to Supreme Court Justice Gaynor for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad to operate its usual number of cars. The application failed through a technical defect in the papers. It will be renewed to-day.

The strikers said last night they had not given up the fight.

BEFORE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

An Application for a Receiver and Dissolution of Charter to be Made.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Attorney General Hancock said to the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that an application for the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and to compel it to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted to dissolve its charter, will be made before him at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The notice of the application was served on President Lewis this afternoon.

Congressman-elect William Sulzer and Col. Dennison of New-York City were at the Attorney General's office yesterday afternoon, prepared to make an application requesting the Attorney General to cause an action to be begun to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

The Attorney General was not in town when these gentlemen called, but they were informed by Deputy Attorney General Parsons that the other side would have to be served with a notice that the proposed application would be made, before the Attorney General could consider the question.

This notice will be served, and the question will come up before the Attorney General to-morrow morning.

President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Company stated yesterday, when asked about the proceedings before the Attorney General against the company by counsel for the strikers, that the papers were served on him at 11:30 A. M., and that the notice given to put in a defense was very short. Two of the legal representatives of the company, William C. Troll and Thomas F. Moore, he said, would be in Albany on the case this morning.

Owing to the illness of Julien T. Davies, the counsel for the company, Mr. Lewis believed that a postponement would be asked for. He did not think any action would be taken by the Attorney General.

When asked if P. H. Flynn, a stockholder, had made application to plaoe the company in the hands of a receiver in consequence of the losses sustained by the strike, he said he had not heard of any such proceeding. He thought, he said, M. Flynn had a sufficient number of suits on his hands against the company already.

In consequence of the strike, he said, the election of officers for the present year had been postponed. In reference to the withdrawal of the First Brigade, he had no complaint to make. He was willing to leave that matter to the city authorities, who were responsible for it.

He did not think, however, he said, that it was judicious to have taken the brigade away in view of the danger of further obstruction on the part of the strikers. The damage to the rolling stock of the company, he thought, would reach nearly $100,000.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue lines stated yesterday that no papers had been served on him in connection with proceedings growing out of the strike. When asked whether there was any ground for an application to annul the company's charter, he said:

"I have not heard anything about such an application yet, but I do not think there is anything at all in it. As to whether there is any ground for such action, I cannot say. I have not looked into the matter, and don't believe in crossing bridges until I come to them."

Asked if the company was liable to be sued for violation of the ten hours law, he said:

"There has been no violation of the ten hours law by the company."

In reference to the withdrawal of the First Brigade from Brooklyn, he said:

"The withdrawal seems to me to be an invitation to the depredators to get to work again. I do not think it was a wise thing to do."

Affidavits will be submitted, when the application is made in Albany to-day, by John Giblin and Andrew D. Best, members of the strikers' Executive Committee.

THE MANDAMUS IN EFFECT.

President Lewis Thinks the Notice to Put in a Defense Is Short.

The alternative mandamus issued by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor on Saturday, commanding the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to resume the normal operation of

Continued on Page 3.

MR. BISSELL NOT TO RETIRE

The Postmaster General Denies that He Will Resign—No Truth in the Reported Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Postmaster General Bissell was called upon to-night to deny or affirm a report sent from Washington to The New-York Evening Post that he would retire from the Cabinet with the end of the present session of Congress, and he denied it with great vigor.

The report in question said that, although Mr. Bissell would not either confirm or deny the truth of the statement of his intention to retire, it was known beyond doubt that he was getting ready to lay aside the cares of his present position. His sensitiveness to criticism was ascribed as the chief reason for his proposed retirement. He was said to "feel keenly the rough assaults to which he is subjected from those who do not approve his course," and the opinion was expressed that if he could have been relieved of the political responsibilities of his position he would not think of retiring.

Mr. Bissell to-night read the story with much interest. "There is absolutely no truth in it," he said. "I have not thought of retiring from my position, and I am not now considering the question of presenting my resignation. This report had its origin in Buffalo through a real estate transaction in which I was interested. I have denied it before, and I deny it now. I so informed the correspondent of The Evening Post.

"So far as the question of criticism is concerned, I feel like saying that in the last year I have been treated most courteously by my political opponents, and have absolutely no fault to find on this score. The conditions were different in the first year of my term; then would have been the time to resign had I contemplated such action."

THE LEXOW REPORT GOES OVER

A HEARING TO BE GRANTED ON THE PROPOSED BILL TO-DAY.

The Assembly Committee to Investigate the Brooklyn Railroad Strike Appointed by Speaker Fish.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—In spite of the expected debate on the Lexow report, and the promised discussion over the proposed further investigation of State Bureaus, there was not a large attendance at the opening of the Senate session this morning. Ex-Senator Hiscock was among the visitors.

Senator Lexow asked that the report of the New-York City police investigating committee and the bills accompanying the same, which was a special order for to-day, be laid over until Thursday morning. Senator Cantor asked if the object was to give people from New-York City a hearing. If so, the bills would have to be recommitted. Senator Lexow replied that the object was to give a hearing. He then moved to recommit for a hearing and gave notice that there would be a hearing on the whole matter to-morrow at 2 P. M. He afterward stated that the hearing was to be given at the request of the Committee of Seventy, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the city clubs.

When the special order, the resolution for a joint committee to further investigate State commissions, was reached, Senator Cantor suggested that it be referred to the Finance Committee. He said that he wished to be heard in opposition to the proposed appointment of a special committee for the investigation. Senator Mullin, who has the matter in charge, agreed to this, and the resolution was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Senator Raines gave notice of a joint hearing in the Senate Chamber, at 3 P. M. next week Wednesday, on the ballot reform bills, before the Judiciary Committees of the two houses.

Among the bills introduced were these:

By Senator Bradley—Providing that a majority of consents of property owners must be had before railroad tracks can be laid in Henry and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn.

By Senator Raines—Amending the stock corporation law by making consent of holders of three-fourths of stock necessary to make common stock preferred.

By Senator Mullin—Authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to settle claims for violating the law against the sale of oleomargarine; also, abolishing the office of Shore Inspector for New-York Harbor.

Mr. Friday moved, in the Assembly, in order to correct his resolution for an investigation of the Brooklyn strike, that the Speaker, instead of the Legislature, appoint the committee. The Speaker then appointed the following as the committee to investigate: Messrs. Friday of Kings, Tuttle of Genesee, Sanger of Oneida, Stanchfield of Chemung, and Donnelly of New-York.

Among the bills introduced were:

By Mr. A. R. Conkling—Providing for the submission of the question of the ownership by the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo of the franchises of all street railroads, surface and elevated, within their boundaries to a vote of the people of such cities.

By Mr. F. F. Schulz—Providing that no street surface railroad shall hereafter be granted a franchise unless it gives a bond exempting a city, town, county, or village from damages to such company as a result of a strike.

By Mr. Brownell—Fixing the passenger rate of fare on the trunk lines of steam railroads in this State at 2 cents a mile, and providing that a passenger ticket issued at the maximum rate shall not be limited as to its use.

Mr. Horton's Anti-Sparring Exhibition bill came up on second-reading order. Mr. Hennessy suggested that the word "public" be stricken from the bill in order that it might fulfill the intent of the introducer. As it was, clubs could organize in a day and give "private" exhibitions without number. The bill was laid aside.

Mr. Burns introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make the floor of the well in the Assembly chamber sufficiently secure to prevent vibrations. After Mr. Burns had explained that it was impossible for some of the members to write when persons were passing through the well, the resolution was adopted.

Kilbreth and Bunn in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Collector James T. Kilbreth and Appraiser of Customs Walter H. Bunn of New-York registered to-night at the Arlington. Both gentlemen said that they came on routine business purely, and they would probably return to New-York to-morrow. The rumor was started to-night that they were here in order to consult with persons interested in the Currency bill regarding the proposition to pay a portion of the customs duties in gold. Collector Kilbreth smiled when this report was brought to his notice. "There is nothing in it," he said.

Justice Barnard at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Justice Barnard, under an appointment by Gov. Morton, is again holding court in the Court House in Poughkeepsie. He will transact all Chambers business Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Saturday he will hold his first Special Term. A number of motions have been noticed for that day, including some by New-York lawyers.

COST OF THE GREENBACKS

Billions Paid by the People to Maintain Paper Money.

ALWAYS AN EXPENSIVE ISSUE

Its Influence in Fostering False Notions in Finance and in Perverting the Public Conscience.

BREACHES OF FAITH IN ITS WAKE

Adopted in the Emergency of War for Temporary Use, It Has Belied All Promises.

I.

Every greenback issued has cost the people of this country fivefold in payments made or pledged. There are outstanding $346,681,016 of this form of public luxury. Of all the extravagances engendered by the civil war, the greenback was the worst and the most lasting. It has cost the people two-thirds as much money as the war and more money than the war would have cost if the greenback had not furnished the bellows for the inflation of that period. Fiat crazes that would stamp a vacuum and call it money may fairly charge the greenback with their paternity.

The experience of the people of the United States with the greenback notes has been one of the most extraordinary examples of the effects of unwise financial legislation in modern times. Had any one, when the first legal-tender note law was under consideration, thirty-three years ago, predicted that for a period of a generation thereafter the notes then proposed to be issued would still be in existence to menace the financial stability of the Nation, there would have arisen a storm of ridicule and denunciation against such a detractor of the integrity of the people and the people's representatives.

Yet that is what this intelligent Nation has permitted to come to pass. Deluded by the false notion that this form of currency is the cheapest, the people have negligently allowed it to remain in existence, and only the fact that the country has possessed the strength of a young giant among nations has made it possible to escape the natural results of its folly. Now that the Philistines are upon the giant, like Samson shorn of his locks, he is apparently powerless to defend himself.

Along the course of the history of the greenback there are frequent evidences of the temporary awakening of the national conscience. Solemn pledges were frequently made to do away with the evil which has been sapping the foundation of our credit, but the pledges were regretted and broken each time soon after they were given, and the story of national discredit continued.

When the future historian of the greenback period shall review this financial operation, he will marvel not only at the tremendous sacrifices suffered, the vastness of the resources which made it possible for the Nation to recover from the enormous waste of war, largely augmented by ill-advised fiscal legislation, but he will marvel even more that a people with a reputation for superior intelligence and practical ideas should have been satisfied for so long a period to rest under the influence of a palpable economic heresy.

The authors of and sponsors for the Legal-Tender act were profuse in their apologies for it. Only the stress of existing needs to carry on the war persuaded them, hesitatingly, to urge it as a measure of temporary relief. But many of these same men, when called upon to make good their promises after the exigency had passed, recanted their own words to escape the duty of providing for the withdrawal of this temporary forced loan. As it was the timorousness of the legislators, who, instead of laying taxes, issued promises to pay in 1862, so it was the same sacrifice of principle to the advantage of the moment that prevented the prompt retirement of these notes.

The delusion that there is an advantage in the issue of such currency is by no means new, but the demonstration of its fallacy in this case does not depend merely upon the theoretic dicta of the doctrinaires, so-called. It is entirely susceptible of proof in cold figures that this long-continued experiment of issuing "cheap money" has been one of the most expensive that the worst enemy of the Nation could have devised.

An examination of the accounts will show what this delusion has cost us in addition to the cost of providing the notes themselves. It is not contemplated to discuss what might have been done during the war period, instead of issuing these notes; such a discussion would, of course, prove fruitless. Nevertheless, if other means had been provided, the great waste due to the depreciated condition of the greenback (the purchasing power of which, compared with gold, was once as low as 35 cents to the dollar) might have been materially reduced. The increased expenditure during the war period is, however, here brought forward simply to show how expensive the greenback system really was, and hence, as a forcible reason why the years immediately following the close of the war should have seen the disappearance of this wasteful currency.

The additional cost of the Government for the four years (1862-5) of the war due to the depreciated currency may be approximately stated at $1,000,000,000, a sum within the mark. Notwithstanding this extravagant experience, the people were deluded into continuing the experiment for thirteen years longer, adding to the vast sum nearly $750,000,000 more, before making provision for the retirement of the notes. The cost of this provision entailed upon the people a further burden of $170,000,000, which would have been gladly borne had it served its purpose—the cancellation of the greenbacks. But, unfortunately, the purpose was defeated and a further liability of about $130,000,000 was incurred. It will be entirely within the facts to say that the greenback currency has cost the people of the United States, for the purposes of the Government alone, the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000.

What it has cost us otherwise may never be estimated. The sum cannot possibly be less than that above mentioned, when the tremendous losses due to the violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of the currency are borne in mind. No account whatever need be taken of the losses and burdens imposed on trade, commerce, and finance by recent manifestations of foreign distrust, due to the currency system here.

And this is the "cheap money" with which the demagogues for a generation

have deluded an intelligent Nation. This is the currency called "the best in the world." This is the system by which a Nation which should and, in most respects, does occupy a place in the first rank among the peoples of the earth exposes itself and its credit to the influences brought into play by the legislators of any second or third rate power. This is the commentary exposed to the world on the traditional shrewdness of the Americans.

Yet the lesson is not learned. The folly goes on under sanction of sober law of "redeeming" the greenbacks in gold, reissuing them as directed by the pernicious act of 1878, selling bonds to obtain the gold for the purpose of further redemptions, substituting a debt bearing interest for one bearing no interest, but without extinguishing the latter. Legislators in session are protesting that they are unable to stop it. Is it necessary that the experiences of 1893 be repeated? Is it required that another period of gold gambling be inaugurated before the eyes of the lawmaking body be opened? Must the people be burdened with more and more debt before once for all this absurd anomaly is done away with?

It is intended in The New-York Times to trace the history of the greenback issue in figures. Data will be gathered only from official sources. Comments will be brief and confined either to an explanation of figures or to records calculated to enlighten the subject. When the presentation shall have been made, it will stand as the first of its kind on the greenback issue. It will be so well substantiated that no one need look further for the facts.

II.

The greenback dates from 1862, when Congress, by act of Feb. 25, authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of promissory notes, bearing no interest, and made a legal tender for all debts public and private, excepting duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

Of this amount $50,000,000 was to be used to retire demand notes issued in 1861, which were receivable for duties on imports.

Legal-tender notes were exchangeable at the option of the holder into 6 per cent. 5-20 year bonds, and $500,000,000 of bonds were authorized to be issued for the purpose, by the same act of Feb. 25, 1862.

The National Bank act, which had been drafted and was under consideration when the greenback movement ripened, was laid aside and postponed.

The following extracts from the proceedings attendant upon greenback legislation reflect the minds of those who framed and passed the law:

Representative Elbridge Gerry Spaulding of New-York, the author of the bill: "It is a war measure, a measure of necessity and not of choice."

Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, favored the bill, but recommended legislation at the same time "which will secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency and promptly convertible notes."

Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts: "We must all set our faces against any proposition like the present, except as a temporary expedient, rendered imperative by the exigency of the hour."

Senator William Pitt Fessenden of Maine: "This new, anomalous, and remarkable provision must be resorted to in order to enable the Government to pay off the debt it now owes."

Senator John Sherman of Ohio: "I agree that this measure can only be justified on the ground of necessity. The Senator from Vermont, [Mr. Collamer,] whose opinion is certainly entitled to the highest consideration, and who supports it with an able argument, contends that this measure is unconstitutional. I confess, if I did not feel its necessity, I should shield myself behind his conviction and vote against it."

Representative Roscoe Conkling of New-York, opposing the measure: "I believe all the money needed can be provided in season by means of unquestionable legality and safety."

Representative John B. Alley of Massachusetts: "Nothing could induce me to give it sanction but uncontrollable necessity."

Representative (now Senator) Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, opposing: "This issue of 'fiat money' is not blessed by a single precedent and is damned by all."

Representative Thad Stevens of Pennsylvania: "This bill is a measure of necessity, not of choice. No one would willingly issue paper currency not redeemable on demand, and make it a legal tender. I do not think any more will be needed than the $150,000,000. I expect that it is the maximum amount to be issued."

Mr. Stevens was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and in that capacity the recognized spokesman for the lower branch of Congress.

In spite of his assurance, as above, that the issue would be limited to $150,000,000, there was proposed in June, 1862, an additional issue of $150,000,000. This was four months after the original bill had been passed. A bill for the additional issue was laid before Congress. It subsequently was passed.

Gold, which had reached a premium of 4¾ per cent. in February, but had fallen to 1⅛, rose by June to 9½ per cent. under the influence of this proposition.

In computing the expense to which the Government of the United States was subjected by reason of the issue and continued use of an irredeemable currency, which necessarily became depreciated, the expenditures of the Government for services and supplies only are considered; for it was in these particulars only that the dollar which the Government received would not pay for a dollar's worth of something needed. Expenses for interest having been met in coin, no depreciation is properly chargeable, since the dollar (in gold) which the Treasury received stood for a full dollar in its payments.

In estimating the interest cost of obligations issued to cover the excessive expenditure due to the depreciation of the greenback, it has been assumed that for this purpose short-term obligations, and not long-term bonds, were used. Hence the interest charge is not continued beyond a few years.

It is not conceded that interest should be allowed for the use of the greenback by the Government, unless for the period of original issue. The Government obtained value for it when it first bought supplies, but at no other time, for, while it has been used for maintenance, it has also been accepted in taxes and one value offsets the other. If the greenback had not been issued, the Government would have obtained money by sales of bonds on a gold basis. The amount of expenditure necessary on this basis would have been so much less than the amount used in depreciated currency that the currency can be regarded from any standpoint only as an extravagance.

While no reason thus appears for crediting the greenback with an interest value, allowance for interest will be made at the end of the series of tables to meet any possible criticism in that respect. With such allowance it will not be necessary to modify the total of cost announced above, for it has been computed well within the mark.

III.

Expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, amounted to $456,379,896. The first issue of greenbacks was made on March 10, 1862, and circulated, therefore, for three and two-thirds months in that fiscal year. Expenditures in the period were approximately $139,449,412. The average value of the greenback in gold was about 96 cents, involving an excess of expenditure, compared with the same on a gold basis, of $5,577,977.

Cost of the Greenback in 1862.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1862	$96,320,000.00
Average gold value of greenback for the period of circulation from March 10 to June 30	96 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government for the same period, excluding interest	139,449,412.96
Excess of expenditures due to the depreciated currency	5,577,977.00

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IV.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the following is the greenback record:

July 11, 1862: Act approved authorizing an additional $150,000,000 of notes, as proposed in June.

Gold rose to a premium of 20½ in July.

March 3, 1863: Act approved increasing the issue of notes to $450,000,000, and repealing the proviso making the notes exchangeable into bonds after July 1, 1863.

This was a direct repudiation of the act of February 25, 1862, which had pledged the convertibility of the notes into 6 per cent. bonds. It constituted the First Breach of Faith in connection with the greenback.

Gold advanced in March, 1863, to a premium of 72½.

Cost of the Greenback in 1863.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1863	$387,646,589.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year	78 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest	694,004,575.00
Excess of expenditure due to depreciated currency	152,681,007.00
Excess brought forward from 1862	5,577,977.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1863	$158,258,984.00

V.

For the fiscal year 1864, from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864, the following is the greenback record:

On Jan. 3, 1864, the greenback issue reached its maximum, $449,338,902. There was outstanding on June 30, $447,300,203, showing the retirement in that fiscal year of $2,038,699. The gold premium for the year ran from 22⅛ in August, 1863, to 150 in June, 1864.

The act of June 30, 1864, provided that the total issue of greenbacks should not exceed $400,000,000, besides "such additional sum not exceeding $50,000,000 as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans."

Cost of the Greenback in 1864.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1864	$447,300,203.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year	59 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest	811,283,679.00
Excess of expenditure, due to depreciated currency	332,626,309.00
Of which $270,033,996 was covered by interest-bearing obligations at 6 per cent., costing for average time	8,128,020.00
Notes redeemed cost	2,038,699.00
Total for 1864	$342,793,028.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	158,258,984.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1864	$501,052,012.00

VI.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the following is the greenback record:

Soon after the close of the civil war, in April, 1865, the Treasury Department began to fund interest-bearing notes into bonds, but Congress failed to provide for the funding of the greenbacks, a breach of the implied pledge to the holders of the non-interest-bearing notes.

The limit of the issue has evidently been compelled by the inability to float further amounts; and in the meantime, Congress, seeing this, provided for national bank circulation, by this means disposing of a very large amount of bonds. It also found the courage to increase taxation in a large measure, and it decided to continue the policy of paying interest upon the money it borrowed subsequent to 1863.

Had these measures been adopted in 1862 bonds would have sold at equally good, if not better, rates for gold. The depreciated, irredeemable currency, and its tremendous cost would have been avoided.

There was outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year $447,300,203 in greenbacks, and at the end of the year $431,066,428, showing the retirement in that fiscal year of $16,233,775 of greenbacks.

Gold reached a premium of 185 in July, 1864, which declined to 28½ in May, 1865.

Cost of the Greenback in 1865.

Greenbacks in circulation June 30, 1865	$431,066,428.00
Average gold value of greenback for the year	56 cents
Net ordinary expenses of the Government, excluding interest	1,217,704,199.00
Excess of expenditure due to depreciated currency	$535,789,848.00
Covered by interest-bearing obligations at 6 per cent.: Cost for average time	16,073,695.00
Interest required in 1865 to cover issues of obligations for excess of 1864	16,256,040.00
Notes paid in 1865	16,233,775.00
Total excess for 1865	$584,353,358.00
Excess brought forward from previous years	501,052,012.00
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1865	$1,085,405,370.00

Mr. Porter Going to Bermuda.

Commissioner Henry H. Porter, Chairman of the Board of Charities and Correction, will sail for Bermuda this morning, on the steamship Trinidad. His son, who is convalescent from a severe illness, will go with him. Commissioner Porter will return on the same steamer. He expects to be at his desk again within a week or ten days.

A DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK

Congress Disinclined to Pass a Sound-Money Bond Bill.

NOT A HOPELESS CASE, HOWEVER

There May Be a Combination Similar to That Which Repealed the Sherman Act—The President's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Unless the Democrats of the House and the Senate shall manifest a better spirit in the emergency that now confronts the President and the Treasury, it is admitted that in a few days the President will be constrained, according to the view he has expressed so directly, to order a new sale of bonds, and that he will feel obliged to call the Fifty-fourth Congress in extra session to decide whether the Treasury shall continue to issue bonds under the acts of 1873 and 1875, or with a new authority to be granted by Congress. With the gold reserve down to about $48,000,000 and further attacks upon it imminent, it is plain that even with steady improvement in the receipts the Treasury will not be able to get along without additional funds and with protection from further assault on its gold. The President will not allow the hopefulness of those who are confident that the receipts soon will be sufficient for the needs of the Government to restrain him if he believes that further reductions of the resumption fund will impair public confidence.

Notwithstanding the obstinate silver conduct of the Senate Finance Committee, which to-day demonstrated its financial crankiness, there is some hope expressed that it may yet be possible to get through a bill like the latest Springer bill by a combination like to that which passed the repealer of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. The House may be relied upon to act more reasonably and more independently than the Senate. That was illustrated to-day, by the passage of the Wilson bill removing the discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on bounty-paid sugars. If it is impossible to pass a Treasury relief bill in the present Senate, it will be more difficult in the next one. The prospect for the silver men of the presence in the next Senate of a majority of silver men is making them very obstinate, and every effort is being directed by the "friends of silver" to compel an extra session, in the hope that the session called to pass a relief bill will straightway pass one authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Springer-Carlisle bill will be pulled out of the Banking Committee by a combination of Democrats and Republicans. If it shall get through the House, it will be by the votes of Democrats and Republicans, not by a Democratic majority. Cox, Hall, and Cobb (Democrats) of the Banking Committee, are opposed to the new bill. Mr. McMillin, while not on the Banking Committee, expresses the views of many Democrats of the House when he declares: "The bill which Mr. Springer introduced yesterday will not pass. Boiled down, it means the conversion of $500,000,000 non-interest bearing debt into an equal amount of interest-bearing debt. It not only does this, but provides that the bonds and their interest shall be paid in gold. While pretending to maintain the parity of the two metals, these bonds themselves discriminate against the metal they are alleged to be intended to help. They run fifty years, and on them we would pay three-quarters of a million of gold annually, expending altogether $1,250,000,000 to extinguish a present circulating non-interest-bearing medium of $500,000,000."

Another view is that of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell. It is similar to the view of many Republicans in the Congress. Mr. Boutwell appreciates better perhaps than Mr. McMillin the necessities of the Treasury, having had the advantage of experience which Mr. McMillin lacks. He says:

"I do not see how the Government could get any gold by a popular loan. The Government might in that way obtain current funds, but the people have no gold. The banks alone have gold, and they will control their own gold. The only way in which the Government can be certain of a supply of gold is to provide for that supply by a law requiring that at least one-half of the receipts from customs shall be payable in gold. That would give the Government a certain continuing, independent supply of gold. For that supply the Government would not be dependent upon the banks or sales of bonds.

"So long as existing laws continue unmodified it is always possible for any one who desires to obtain the Treasury gold to secure it. The Government has now no gold supply except through purchases. By requiring that half, at least, of customs revenues shall be paid in gold the Government would have a certain, if limited, independent gold revenue. In the absence of some such legislative provision the country is drifting to a silver basis.

It is asserted here that the President is fully informed as to the power he may exercise under the act of 1875 to issue bonds, and that he may decide to issue bonds that will possess some attractions not offered in the last issues. It has been the impression of bankers who recently have visited the city that perhaps it would be impossible to sell bonds identical with those last sold. But the act gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the ten-year bond, or to provide for two other classes of bonds drawing 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent., as well as the 5 per cent. ten-year bonds. This same act, which gives the President the authority to issue bonds at 5 per cent. for ten years, authorizes him, under the same conditions and without any additional restriction, to issue a 4 per cent. bond redeemable only in thirty years. The 4 per cent. bond, under this law, would begin to draw interest from the date of its issue, and could not be redeemed at the option of the Government until the expiration of the thirty-year period. This bond the President has full authority to issue.

If Congress should refuse to accept the suggestions of the President, it will be within the power of the President to issue, for the purpose of maintaining the parity and to secure an adequate gold reserve, the 4 per cent. bonds provided for in the Resumption act.

If an issue of bonds can be made by the President, the currency agitation would be measurably prevented; for, if the banks shall obtain $100,000,000 or $500,000,000 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds they will be in a position to maintain the existing national bank circulation, in spite of the agitation which is current against a national bank, unless the agitation shall take the form of law. In other words, the issue of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds would establish the national banking system on a basis which must continue for thirty years, in the absence of legislation to abolish or curtail it.

It is said that the President has been considering the propriety of issuing these 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds in the event that the Congress shall not act favorably upon his recommendations of the message of yesterday.

It is known that bankers representing vast capital, both in this country and in Europe, who have been in Washington within the last forty-eight hours, and in consultation with the President, have given him to understand that a 4 per cent. thirty-year bond would easily be negotiable by the United States Government at 3 per cent. This is the rate which Congress undoubtedly would be willing to pay, but there is a condition attached to this bond from which the Democrats in Congress most certainly would shrink. But if the Democrats in the two houses refuse to yield to the suggestions of their own party leader and to pass the law which is deemed by him to be essential, they will be compelled to accept the alternative, which may be the issue of $500,000,000 of 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds.

PARTY LINES NOT DRAWN.

The House Committee Will Probably Report a Bill at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—"It now looks," said Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, "as though the Administration Banking bill introduced by Mr. Springer yesterday may be amended so as to make it acceptable to the business interests of the country."

"Appearances indicate that the bill will be reported from the committee in such shape," said Mr. Russell of Connecticut, "that it will receive the support of nearly all the Republicans in the House."

Both gentlemen are Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to which the bill was referred, and the foregoing declarations were made by them when the committee adjourned at 4 o'clock, after being in session since 10 o'clock this morning.

The amendments adopted by the committee permit the bonds to be redeemed after ten years at the pleasure of the Government, reduce the tax on national bank notes from 1 per cent. to one-quarter of 1 per cent. per annum, and strike out Section 5, which provides that customs duties shall be paid in gold.

Another amendment, to provide that the bonds shall be paid in coin instead of gold, was lost.

Two other amendments were offered and discussed at some length, without any final conclusion being reached. One was offered by Mr. Russell of Connecticut. It provides that the amount of Treasury notes canceled in any one month shall be offset by a corresponding issue of national bank notes. This amendment was carried, and then reconsidered. Another amendment, offered by Mr. Walker, would provide that the reserve to be held by the banks shall consist one-half in gold coin or gold certificates, the other half in silver coin or silver certificates. The discussion upon this proposition was purely an economic one, and it turned upon the point whether the forcing of the banks to procure gold would not create a greater demand upon the Treasury than now exists. Mr. Walker met these objections with the argument that it would put the banks in a more solvent condition by requiring them to keep specie on hand.

These latter amendments will be considered to-morrow, and the indications this evening are that the bill as amended will be ready to be reported to the House to-morrow afternoon. The discussions did not follow party lines, and it is said that none of the several votes taken were what are known as strict party votes.

Representative Tracey of Albany, N. Y., who is a conspicuous champion of the Administration and who was active at the extra session of 1893 in helping to secure the repeal of the Sherman silver law, says he believes the bill will pass both houses of Congress.

All the members of the committee were present at to-day's session except Messrs. Johnson of Ohio, Johnson of Indiana, Ellis of Kentucky, and Culberson of Texas.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Small Hope that It Will Report a Sound-Money Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—If Mr. Jones of Nevada had attended to-day the meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance, a free silver bill would have been reported by that committee to the Senate. Mr. Jones has not been in Washington since the present session opened, and the advocates of silver now may be expected to turn their guns upon him for being absent at a time when his vote would have operated to place a silver measure before the body.

Because of Mr. Jones's absence, the committee was unable to reach a decisive vote, and adjourned without accomplishing anything beyond making known the fact that it is opposed to the financial ideas of the President. The effect of the meeting has been to convince close observers that the Senate, in the present session, will not come willingly to the rescue of the Treasury with a sound currency measure. If any bill shall be reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, it undoubtedly will contain a provision for free coinage. Mr. Jones's presence in Washington will be demanded now earnestly, and, if he shall report without delay, there is little doubt that one of the silver measures now in the possession of the committee will be reported favorably—that is, unless Mr. Vest shall change his mind in the meantime.

Various Schemes Discussed.

The meeting of the Finance Committee was looked forward to with much interest, in view of the new turn given to the financial question through the reception by the Congress of the President's message. The committee met at 10 o'clock and continued in session, with a short intermission for luncheon, until after 3 o'clock. All the members were present except Mr. Jones of Nevada. There was some discussion at the outset of a proposed modification of the bill of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, recently referred to the committee, but it soon was seen that this measure was not acceptable to more than two of the members. Mr. Jones told the committee that if there was no decision on the lines of his bill or any other measure, he would ask leave to report his bill, that it might be before the Senate for action. The committee did not take formal action regarding this proposition. The morning session was devoted largely to desultory talk, and when the luncheon hour arrived the opinion was held by some of the Senators that the committee would be able to reach an agreement later in the day. This proved to be erroneous.

Mr. Voorhees's Bill.

Mr. Voorhees had prepared over night a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of the United States bearing 3 per cent. interest, and payable in coin after three years, and also containing a free-silver clause, and he offered this as a solution of the difficulties which beset the committee.

The full text of Mr. Voorhees's bill follows:

Be it enacted, &c.: That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for and to maintain the redemption of United States notes, and also to enable him to pay current deficiencies in the revenue, he is authorized, in addition to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, from time to time, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States, payable to the bearer in coin, after three years from date, at the option of the United States, of the denominations of $20, $50, and $100, with semi-annual coupons for interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States. He shall offer said certificates at designated depositories of the United States and at such Post Offices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges, and exemptions described in the Resumption Act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the bonds herein authorized, and the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 2. That upon any deposit already or hereafter made in the manner required by law of any United States bonds or certificates bearing interest, any national banking association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited; provided, that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion of standard fineness, and coin the same into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States, and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and whenever the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the Treasury, certificates in denominations of less than $10 may be issued thereon, in the manner now provided by law.

Some Votes Taken.

A warm discussion followed the introduction of this bill, and it became evident to the sound-money men that the free-silver advocates were determined that no bill should receive the indorsement of the committee which did not contain a free-silver provision. The Republican Senators restricted themselves as far as possible to the question of the needs of the Treasury, taking the ground that an increase in the rates of duty on certain articles would bring the necessary relief, and expressing their willingness to co-operate in a movement to effect such an increase. This sort of argument did not suit the Democrats, who declared that there would not be any changes in the tariff law at present.

When the subject of the existing evils had been gone over thoroughly, without a satisfactory result, and Mr. Voorhees's bill had been subjected to a more or less critical analysis, a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Aldrich to strike out the third section of the bill, which calls for the unlimited coinage of silver.

The result was a tie—Messrs. Allison, Sherman, Aldrich, and Morrill, Republicans, and McPherson, Democrat, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, (Ark.,) Vest, Harris, and White opposed them. Mr. McPherson is entitled to credit for being the only Democrat in the committee who stood for sound currency legislation.

Offers a Substitute.

After the tie was disclosed, another vote was taken on the proposition to report the bill as printed, Messrs. Harris, Voorhees, and Jones alone voting in the affirmative.

The committee then voted on Mr. Aldrich's proposition to report the two first sections of the bill. This also was defeated by a tie vote.

At this point, Mr. Vest offered as a substitute the bill recently sent to Washington by William P. St. John, the President of the Mercantile National Bank of New-York, which makes provision for free coinage.

Mr. Aldrich a moment later moved that the committee report favorably the Springer bill, introduced in the House yesterday, which reflects the views of the President. These counter motions had the effect of starting a war of words, which continued until the Chairman, seeing that nothing substantial was likely to come from the meeting, put the motion to adjourn, which readily was adopted.

Mr. Aldrich said subsequently that it was shown to-day that there was not a single Democrat of the committee in favor of the Springer bill. He and other Republicans feel, in view of the developments in the committee room, that the chances of the passage in the Senate of a currency bill of any nature are very remote.

A "HODGE-PODGE" COMPROMISE.

Resolution Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Manderson of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—While the Finance Committee of the Senate was struggling to-day with the free-coinage question the Senate was listening to a discussion brought on by the introduction of a "hodge-podge" compromise resolution, introduced by Mr. Manderson, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury constantly to maintain a reserve of $200,000,000 in gold and $200,000,000 in silver, authorizing the issue of bonds to an amount sufficient to enable the Secretary to maintain the reserve, and providing that when legal tenders or greenbacks are presented for payment they may be paid in gold or silver at the option of the holder, and that when paid they are not to be reissued. As stated by Mr. Manderson in a formal way, his propositions are as follows:

First—Require the Secretary of the Treasury to have constantly a reserve of $200,000,000 in gold and $200,000,000 of silver.

Second—Authorize the issue and sale of bonds, payable in gold or silver.

Third—Provide that United States legal tenders, when presented for payment, shall be paid in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and shall not be reissued, but destroyed.

Fourth—Provide that for five years the Treasury shall, on demand, exchange its gold coin for silver coin, and its silver coin for gold coin.

Fifth—Authorize national banks to use the new bonds as a basis for their notes, (of not less denomination than $10,) and remove the tax on national bank notes.

Sixth—Provide as to imports coming from countries having a gold standard all duties shall be paid in gold, and as to imports coming from countries having a silver standard, the duties shall be paid in gold or silver at the option of the importer.

Seventh—Authorize the free coinage of silver and gold at the rate of 16 to 1, within the limits of American productions, and provide an enlarged coinage of subsidiary silver coin.

Mr. Manderson prefaced the introduction of this resolution with the statement that he considered it impossible to pass a bill embodying the views of any one person, and that the time had come for a compromise, but he admitted that his resolution was of a sort to arouse criticism.

Mr. Teller embraced the opportunity to make a fiery speech, in which he denounced the Treasury Department for its vacillating policy, and declared that if Mr. Carlisle had carried out his original intention of paying Treasury notes in silver, the country would have been spared its present embarrassment. Mr. Teller's speech was characteristic of the man, and was evidently relished by the silver men, who listened to him. He succeeded in strengthening the opinion which already prevailed that a compromise, which did not give full recognition to silver would not receive the necessary number of votes.

Although the sound-money men in the Senate say that the President's message was unusually strong, and suggested a safe way out of the dangers which now beset the Treasury, there is little probability of the Senate sinking partisanship and personal interests in favor of the Springer bill, or any other measure containing its general propositions. Should Mr. Jones of Nevada return to Washington within a reasonable time, and should the Finance Committee then vote to report favorably the Voorhees bill, there is no likelihood that it would be passed, for the sound-money men would be in a position to antagonize it, just as the silver men now stand in the way of affirmative action on conservative measures.

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UNEASY FEELING IN THIS CITY.

Rates for Call Loans Advanced to 2 1-2 Per Cent.

Attention in the financial district yesterday was fixed on Washington. Dispatches bearing on relief work for the Treasury reached the news agencies every few minutes, and many private telegrams came. While there was no expectation that Congress would do anything that could be avoided, every one hoped that the importance of action might have been so impressed on the lawmakers by the President's message as to force through measures of relief. Opinion here is wholly with the President.

Such good news as came received general approval. It did not remove the feeling that Congress was an unsafe factor in the situation. The banks deepened that feeling by calling loans. Rates for money accordingly advanced to 2½ per cent. on call, and there developed a disinclination by the banks to make time loans. The banks had a busy day yesterday on account of the transfer of checks for the properties represented in the Brooklyn Warehouse Trust, balances at the Clearing House mounting to the exceptional total of $16,000,000.

With fresh withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury, amounting to more than $3,000,000 for the day, the growing tendency to hoard gold was observable. Not more than $2,500,000 of the amount withdrawn will be exported. Nearly all coin now issued is either fresh from the mint or little used. Shippers have shown such preference for this class of coin that the Treasury Department has lowered its premium on bar gold from $1.25 to $1 per $1,000, in the hope of tempting purchasers in that form and of saving as far as possible the coin depletion. At the present rate of withdrawals, the Treasury must soon replenish the reserve.

It is believed down town that, unless Congress shall pass a relief bill this week Secretary Carlisle will invite bids by Monday or Tuesday for an issue of bonds. The condition of the reserve by that time probably will necessitate more than $50,000,000, with premium added, to restore it to $100,000,000. It is thought that proposals may be made for $100,000,000, and that, in view of the market status of the 5 per cents., the Secretary will avail himself of his right to issue 4 per cents.

LEATHER AND HIDE FIRMS ACT

They Urge the Issue of Gold Bonds to the Extent of $500,000,000.

A resolution with reference to the present financial difficulties of the United States Treasury, drawn up by W. H. Wallenstein, on behalf of the New-York leather and hide firms, was forwarded to Washington yesterday, accompanied by letters addressed to Senator David B. Hill and Congressman Isidor Straus.

It was requested in the letters that the petition be placed on record at to-day's meeting of the House of Representatives, or, if this be not feasible, that it may be handed to the Chairman on Banking and Currency for consideration.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the depression of financial and commercial affairs caused by the fear that the United States Government will not be able to meet its obligations with gold; the fact that large amounts of gold have been and are being exported to Europe, and also being withdrawn from the Treasury for the purpose of being hoarded; and the fact that free gold in the United States Treasury has been almost entirely exhausted; that capital is being withheld from legitimate enterprises, and credits curtailed, causing shrinkages in all lines of business, all go to show that prompt action should be taken to restore confidence and place the Treasury in a strong position to meet all its obligations.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the leather and hide trade of New-York, irrespective of party, most respectfully and earnestly urge upon the members of Congress the necessity of the immediate passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold bonds to the extent of $500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, and proceeds to be used for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding legal-tender and Treasury notes.

The resolution is signed by firms which represent a capital of more than $100,000,000. Among the signers are:

H. Wallerstein, Mark Hoyt, Fayerweather & Ladew, Norman Shultz, James R. Plum, James Horton, P. C. Costello, H. G. Lapham & Co., Renwick M. Speers, Edward C. Hoyt, E. R. Ladew, Charles A. Schieren & Co., Hans Rees's Sons, Lee & Co., Frazer, Major & Co., F. Kaufman & Co., Hall, Haight & Co., F. Blumenthal & Co., Charles Hauseit, Schiftel Brothers, J. T. Barnet & Brothers, Rockwell Leather Company, Miles, Kennedy & Auerbach, E. B. Stimpson & Son, Salomon & Phillips, Richard Young, Ellers & Morris Leather Company, Mulford, and Cary & Conklin.

New-York's Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York on the subject of the national finances, and said that he did so on account of the high standing of that body, one of the oldest organizations of that kind in this country, having been founded in 1768, and on account of other considerations. The resolutions, which declare hearty concurrence with the recommendations of the President of the United States, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS SPEAK.

They Urge Congress to Act on the President's Suggestions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—At the close of business to-day the Merchants' Exchange adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The widespread distress which prevails over the entire country, and the general prostration of its comercial, agricultural, and industrial interests, has been so prolonged that the concentrated efforts of our people should be put forth, regardless of party affiliations, to restore that confidence and sense of security which is the foundation stone of all prosperity; and

Whereas, It is generally believed that the first step in this direction must be some positive legislation of Congress to allay any want of confidence in its financial policy, and establish the confidence of our people and of other nations in the ability and willingness of the Government to utilize its abundant resources for the protection of its credit at home and abroad, and for the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of all our people; and

Whereas, We believe that the message of the President has made recommendations which, are timely, wise, and patriotic, and if enacted by Congress, will restore general confidence and revive our halting commercial, manufacturing, and industrial interests; therefore,

Resolved, That this exchange, irrespective of its party predilections, recommends to the Congress of the United States the early enactment of a law covering the recommendations of the President.

IN SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The National Board of Trade Appeals to Congress to Act Speedily.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade began at the Shoreham Hotel to-day, and during the morning session it was shown pretty clearly that the organization was heartily in sympathy with President Cleveland in his efforts to obtain some financial legislation. A reference to the subject resulted in some discussion, in which Mr. Raymond of Detroit appeared to voice the sentiment of the meeting in his statement that the board was going to help the President, and that its members were in sympathy with his objects as outlined in his message yesterday.

The discussion was brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution presented by Mr. Dousman of Chicago for the appointment of a committee of nine, to be appointed by the President of the board, to consider all plans for financial relief, the committee to report to-morrow morning, and the convention to take action, which should be communicated to President Cleveland by the National Board at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Previous to this a note had been received by the convention from Private Secretary Thurber, inviting the delegates to call upon Mr. Cleveland at the hour and date named. Resolutions were also presented reciting the belief that Congress would not do anything at this session in the way of securing permanent financial relief, and declaring it the opinion of the board that Congress should make some provision for providing for the expenses of the Government, and to keep unimpaired the national credit. These and other resolutions indorsing the President's message of yesterday and also calling on Congress to adopt some financial legislation were referred to the committee of nine.

Several reports showing the organization to be in a flourishing condition were read at the session, and Frederick Frailey of Philadelphia, the venerable President of the National Board, was re-elected to that office.

Gold Reserve, $48,516,193.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Treasury gold reserve was reduced to-day, as far as reported up to the close of business, to $48,516,193. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $3,149,000, and for yesterday and to-day combined, aggregated $7,224,000. In addition to the $3,385,000 telegraphed as withdrawn Monday, $690,000 was announced to the Treasury to-day by mail as withdrawn.

A DEAD LOCK AMONG THE CORONERS

Messrs. Hoeber and Fitzpatrick Have Two Votes Each for President.

There was a dead-lock at a meeting of the Board of Coroners yesterday. It was the first meeting of the new board, and Coroners Hoeber and Fitzpatrick were both candidates for the Presidency. Both had made a vigorous canvass, but the vote stood 2 to 2.

Coroner Dobbs voted for Coroner Fitzpatrick and Coroner O'Meagher stood by Hoeber. Each candidate voted for himself.

A great number of ballots were cast, but none changed the complexion of feeling. It was the first time Coroner Fitzpatrick had ever faced defeat.

Coroner Hoeber moved that the election be deferred until the next regular meeting. This was done.

A slight change was made in the doctors' tours of duty.

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37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

WOULD ANNUL A CHARTER

Continued from Page 1.

its cars did not go into formal effect until yesterday.

There was delay in the preparation of the writ, and it was not placed in the hands of Lawyer M. L. Towns until yesterday morning.

Mr. Towns served the writ on the officers and Directors of the road, and by supper time the mandamus was in full and complete effect.

The mandatory portion of the writ was as follows:

Now, therefore, we being willing that full and speedy justice be done to the said relator and to the citizens and taxpayers of the City of Brooklyn, as it is just,

Command you that you do, all excuses and pretenses being laid aside, immediately after the receipt of this our writ, forthwith resume the operation of each and every of the lines of railway to the same extent and in the same manner, and thereby as fully accommodate the relator and the public generally, as was done by you immediately prior and up to the 14th day of January, 1895.

And that you have fully obeyed this our writ, and in what manner, make known by due return thereto to be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, not more than twenty days after the service hereof upon you; or, in default thereof, or of your failure to obey this our writ in any particular, make known your reasons and show cause therefor by your said return, that you may thereupon be duly heard and adjudged.

The issuance of the writ was witnessed by Chief Justice Charles F. Brown.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has twenty days in which to make return to the court as to the manner in which the mandate of the writ has been carried out. If there is then any dispute as to the facts, the company has the right to a trial before a jury.

Under the terms of Justice Gaynor's decision, when he announced that he would issue the writ, the failure of the company to get men enough will not be considered a valid excuse, if it should be shown the company would not pay the market rate of wages.

TO HAVE MR. NORTON SHOW CAUSE

Lawyer Towns Applies to Justice Gaynor for an Order.

Lawyer Mirabeau L. Towns, on behalf of the strikers, made application yesterday before Justice Gaynor for an order on President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue system to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not be issued against the company, compelling it to operate all its lines as they were run before the strike.

In consequence of an error, Judge Gaynor returned the paper for correction. The case will come up again before him this morning.

Lawyer Towns made the application in the name of James O'Connell of 35 Bergen Street.

Mr. Towns said last night he would make a similar application to-day in the case of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad.

Will Bring Criminal Actions.

Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for the strikers, announced yesterday that he would to-day bring his first batch of criminal complaints against the railroad officials in the police courts.

He will begin, he said, in Justice Tighe's court, and will produce a large number of affidavits to show that the men on President Norton's roads were compelled to violate the law by running their cars much faster than the statutes permit.

Mr. Towns said he had also in preparation an application for an injunction to prevent the police from interfering with orderly assemblages of the strikers.

STRIKE LEADERS STILL BUSY.

"We Are in Better Shape," Says the Sanguine Mr. Connelly.

The spectacle of cars running everywhere in Brooklyn yesterday almost as regularly as before the strike, notwithstanding the snowstorm, did not prevent the strikers from keeping up their conferences at their hall in Bridge Street, nor from sending out statements that they had almost won the strike.

Messrs. Giblin, Connelly, Collins, Martin, and the other leaders, staid around the hall all day, buttonholing the strikers, and imploring them not to grow weak in the knees.

Master Workman Connelly said:

"There is very little to say regarding the situation to-day. So far as the strike is concerned we are in better shape than we have been for several days. You may think that this is all buncomb, but it is not—it is straight. In the first place we have the elements as an ally, and if the snow had continued a few hours longer, the roads would have been entirely crippled. They have not a crew of men who thoroughly understand the handling of the snow plough. Again, the desertions of scab motormen and conductors is going on to our entire satisfaction. Yesterday up to 6 o'clock we sent away sixty-two men, and have been advised of over thirty who left, and paid their own fares to the places from which they came.

"Every man upon his arrival at home will spread the news of the way he has been treated by the companies of this city, and before three days have passed it will be impossible for them to recruit men in any city of the United States. I have seen extracts from papers of various cities detailing the horrors to which scabs have been subjected, and these reports will certainly deter others from attempting the same experience."

The most cheerful incident of the day at strike headquarters was the capture of thirteen non-union motormen, who had been induced to leave the snow sweeper while it was clearing the Nostrand Avenue line. It was some time before the railroad company got the sweeper back to the stables.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S VIEWS WANTED

Asked by the State Arbitrators to Tell the Cause of the Strike.

It was learned yesterday in Brooklyn from one in a position to know that the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had requested Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court to communicate with them in writing as to what, in his judgment, was the cause of the strike.

Justice Gaynor has been asked to give the board any suggestions that he may see fit in relation to needful laws on the subject to any extent which would not interfere with any questions or phases of the strike that have come before him in his judicial capacity.

It was learned that Justice Gaynor is likely to comply with this request.

ARRIVED ON THE DOUBLE QUICK

The Twenty-third Regiment Scattered a Mob by a Charge.

A mob of 500 strikers and their sympathizers tried to block a car on the Fifth Avenue line at Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon.

A gang of the strikers drove a wagon in front of the car as it was proceeding down town from the stables. The car stopped, and the single policeman was unable to do anything. In a few minutes there were 500 men around the car, which contained no passengers by this time, and stones were thrown through the car windows.

The mob would have dragged the non-union motorman and conductor from the car had not a detachment of the Twenty-third Regiment troops reached the scene on the double quick from the stables two blocks away. The militia and the police charged the crowd and dispersed it.

Lewis Grim, twenty-nine years old, of 524 Fifth Avenue, was arrested, charged by Special Officer Low with stealing the motor lever from the car during the melee.

MOB IN THIRD AVENUE.

Conductor and Special Policeman Hit by Stones.

The strikers and their sympathizers gathered in crowds late yesterday afternoon along Third Avenue for a distance of several blocks southward from Ninth Street and stoned cars.

A mob of 500 men and boys stoned Car 902 at Ninth Street at 6:30 o'clock, and broke every window.

John Wiegel, the conductor, was struck by a brick, and his head was cut. Charles Smith, a special policeman on the front platform, was hit on the temple by a stone.

He fled from the car, but was rescued by a squad of police, who charged the mob and dispersed it after considerable trouble.

The militia was called and drove the crowds from every point along that part of Third Avenue.

MORE THAN SIXTY ARRESTS.

Cars Were Run in Spite of Wire Cutting and the Storm.

Two things interfered yesterday with the operation of the trolley cars in Brooklyn. One was extensive wire cutting in the early hours. The other was the snowstorm.

Notwithstanding these, as many cars, the companies said, were running yesterday as on the day before. Every route in the city was in operation.

Wires were cut early in Union Avenue, Meeker, Kent, and Manhattan Avenues, Lorimer Street, Hudson Avenue and Willoughby Street, Fulton Street and Rockaway Avenue, Franklin Street, in Greenpoint; Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Fulton Street and Brooklyn Avenue, Bergen Street and Franklin Avenue, and Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street.

More than sixty arrests of strikers and their sympathizers were made by the police yesterday, for wire cutting and stone throwing. Gangs of men armed with clubs laid in wait for the non-union trackmen and beat them.

The Seventh Avenue line was started at 9 A. M., and the wires were patched in Ninth Avenue and in Fifteenth Street, so that the cars ran over those routes in the afternoon.

According to the officials of the roads, there were in operation yesterday 498 cars on the Brooklyn City Railroad, 97 on the Atlantic Avenue system, and 80 on the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Road.

Wire cutting was resumed last night, and it continued throughout the night, notwithstanding the police were patrolling the streets.

ARRESTS OF ASSAILANTS.

A Long List of Strikers and Their Sympathizers.

The following arrests of persons for cutting trolley wires, stoning cars, and assaulting new railroad employes were made between the hours of 12 o'clock Monday night and 12 o'clock last night:

Joshua Cook, laborer, Halsey Street, near Saratoga Avenue; James Malone, motorman, 1,537 Broadway, and William Back, conductor, 1,437 Bergen Street, arrested at 1:30 A. M. by soldiers o fthe Forty-seventh Regiment for cutting wires in Halsey Street, near Howard Avenue.

Thomas Manning, 578 Manhattan Avenue, and John H. Farrell, motorman, 506 Manhattan Avenue, for trying to cut trolley wires at Broadway and Bradford Avenue.

John Everson, 38 Kent Avenue, for cutting wires at Franklin Street and Marble Avenue.

Samuel Laydon, 526 Sixth Avenue; Jeremiah Hurly, 564 Seventh Avenue; John H. Meurer, 320 Twenty-first Street; Joseph Flannigan, 204 Second Street; Daniel Smith, 252 Prospect Avenue; Thomas Woods, 224 Twenty-first Street; Frederick P. Leroy, 1,912 Atlantic Avenue; Richard L. Wells, 687 Fourth Avenue; Joseph Price, Forty-second Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue; Charles Edwards, 629 Myrtle Avenue, and Thomas F. Price, Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, for cutting wires at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue.

Richard D. Wall, Nineteenth Street, for cutting wires at Fifth Avenue and Fifth Street.

Patrick Cullen of Bedford Avenue and De Graw Street, a striking conductor, for assaulting William Anderson of 20 Henry Street, whom he mistook for a new motorman.

James Muller, 159 Thirty-ninth Street, a truckman, for throwing stones at Car 933 of the Third Avenue line, at Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

John H. White, a striker, 542 Flushing Avenue, for assaulting Michael A. Casey, a foreman of the Brooklyn City Railroad, who was salting tracks at Nostrand and Flushing Avenues. Casey's injuries are serious.

Lewis Grevin, 524 Fifth Avenue, for stealing a lever from Fifth Avenue trolley car, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Frederick Cades, fifteen years old, 192 Jefferson Street, for throwing stones at Knickerbocker Avenue car near Myrtle Avenue.

John Comas, twelve years old, 214 Montrose Avenue, for throwing stones at Bushwick Avenue car.

J. P. McGann, 2,371 Atlantic Avenue, for throwing a coal shovel at Car 154, Fulton Street line, on Fulton Street, near Sackman Street.

Michael Briche, 171 Greenpoint Avenue, for throwing stones at car in Manhattan Avenue.

Thomas O'Connor of New-York, for throwing stones at Car 317, Hamilton Avenue line.

John Lynch, motorman, 165 Fifty-seventh Street, for throwing stones at Third Avenue car at Third Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

Frederick Branat of Nostrand and Atlantic Avenues, for throwing stones at Nostrand Avenue car at Nostrand and Atlantic Avenues.

All were locked up in station houses.

More Men than He Could Use.

President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue lines started yesterday that his lines were well manned at present, and in good working order.

"I have more men than I can employ at present," he said, "and I have sent several of them to the Brooklyn City Railroad. All our lines, except the Ninth Avenue, are running to-day, and that line will start as soon as the wires are repaired.

"Ordinarily we have about fifteen cars in the repair shops, but to-day we have sixty."

Major Kipp Laid Up.

Major Kipp of the Seventh Regiment, who is Chief Clerk of the Police Department, returned from Brooklyn with his regiment on Monday, but did not appear at Police Headquarters yesterday. He is confined to his home by the wound in his leg caused by a rock thrown by a striker while his command was dispersing a mob.

The doctors say he will not be able to leave the house for a week.

CAR-PLATFORM GRADUATES.

Why Policemen Have Sympathized with the Strikers.

A curious explanation of the sympathy which many of the Brooklyn police have shown toward the strikers was made yesterday by a well-known surface railroad official.

"Many of the policemen," said he, "are graduates from the front and rear platforms of the street cars, and it is not surprising they should hesitate to club their old companions and fellow-workmen.

"One of the favorite plans of the late William Richardson for the reward of his favorite conductors and drivers was to get them on the police force when they grew tired of railroading.

"Mr. Richardson was President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad before the trolley was introduced, and he always stood by the new men who went on his cars during strikes. After the strikes were over he was always willing to put a number of the green hands on the police force. In this way he gained a double advantage. He rewarded his employe by giving him a better place, and he made a vacancy for a skilled old hand, who was of more value to him than the green man."

The records show, it is said, that 300 members of the Brooklyn police force were once car drivers or conductors.

ROADS SHOULD PAY POLICE.

Mayor Schieren Will Consult the Corporation Counsel Once More.

A delegation of Fifth Avenue business men, led by Hugh V. Monahan and Lawyer Charles J. Patterson, called on Mayor Schieren yesterday and asked him to call the troops and special police from Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Mr. Patterson read a protest against the use of the militia signed by 200 citizens of the Twenty-second Ward. He told Mayor Schieren the law had been violated and the taxpayers laid under a heavy and unnecessary burden of expense.

Mr. Patterson quoted to the Mayor Sections 17 and 18 of Title 2 of the charter, which, he claimed, provided that the special police called in this instance to protect the cars and property of the railroads should be paid, not by the city, but by the railroads.

Mayor Schieren assured the delegation that that subject had been added to the long list of problems handed over to the indefatigable Corporation Counsel for solution.

The Mayor's attention was directed to the fact that the police were riding on the front platforms of the cars.

Mr. Schieren replied that the police were on the cars to protect the people from violence.

Mr. Patterson said the railroads ought to be made to pay for the special police.

"If they won't pay for them," said Mr. Patterson, "they should be withdrawn, and the companies should be left to take their chances of security at the hands of the regular police."

Mayor Schieren said he would consult the Corporation Counsel.

BROOKLYN TROOPS SHIFTED.

Headquarters of the Forty-seventh at Broadway and Halsey Street.

The withdrawal of the troops of the First Brigade rendered necessary a considerable change in the arrangement of the troops of the Second Brigade in Brooklyn.

Three companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hubbell, were transferred from the Atlantic Avenue Railroad stables at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street and at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to the posts in the Eastern District.

The headquarters of the Forty-seventh Regiment were established at the stables at Broadway and Halsey Strteet, where was stationed Company F. Companies D and K went to the stables at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, and Company G was located at the stables at Flushing and Marcy Avenues.

Major J. G. Eddy took Companies B and I to Ridgewood, and Major Quick settled Companies A and E at the East New-York stables, at Jamaica and Alabama Avenues.

The Fourteenth Regiment marched to South Brooklyn, and its headquarters were established at the Bush Street stables, in Hamilton Avenue, where Companies D, E, and G, under Major Kline, were located.

Capt. Noble and Companies A and B took up their position in the Red Hook region, at the Crosstown stables, Richards and Coffey Street. Capt. Gillen and Company I located at 313 Court Street; Company K, under Capt. Andrews, at Flatbush, and Companies C and F, under Capt. Avery, at the power house, Third Avenue and Second Street. Company H, under the command of Capt. Tobey, was moved into camp at the Prospect Park Plaza.

The headquarters of the Twenty-third Regiment were established in their new armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, where Companies A and E were stationed. Companies B and I, under Capt. Wells, went to the stables, Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street; Companies F and G, under Capt. Thorn, to Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; Company D to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street; Company H to Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and Company K to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

The Thirteenth Regiment was held at the armory at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues for the time being.

The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing was stationed at Kent and Division Avenues, and the Third Battery at the old armory, Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue.

The Misses Anderson Hurt.

A Putnam Avenue car ran into a coach at Fulton and South Oxford Streets yesterday, in which were the Misses Anderson, the two daughters of John F. Anderson, Jr., paper manufacturer of 1,325 Pacific Street.

The young ladies, aged respectively twenty and twenty-two years, were thrown into the street, and received contused wounds. The coach was smashed.

The ribs of Henry Day, the driver, of 1,532 Atlantic Avenue, were fractured.

MR. WEEKES'S OPINION.

The Mayor Quotes the Assistant Janitor of the City Hall.

The strikers are anxious to know what disposition Mayor Schieren will make of the Aldermanic resolution requiring every motorman to have a license. The resolution is in the Mayor's hands.

Alderman Leich, who secured the passage of the resolution, made inquiry at the City Hall yesterday as to what the Mayor had done with it. Mr. Leich was referred to Private Secretary Palmer, who handed out the following autograph statement of the Mayor:

"Licensing motormen, Mr. Weekes claims, must be done by Legislature. In 1886 the Aldermen passed an ordinance licensing car drivers, which was declared illegal."

Mr. Weekes is the assistant janitor of the City Hall.

HIGH SPEED AT TIMES.

Testimony Before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The special committee of the Board of Alderman, consisting of Messrs. Wakley, Humbert, Volmar, Droge, and Dunne, appointed to inquire into the trolley system for the purpose of making recommendations with the view of preventing accidents and affording better facilities for the accommodation of the public, met last evening and heard statements from a number of citizens on the subject.

Patrick J. Collins, 966 Halsey Street, a member of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, said he had been a conductor on one of the lines in Brooklyn, and that in some instances the cars had been run at twelve to twenty miles an hour. This high rate of speed he regarded as the cause of most of the accidents.

Lawyer J. W. Wolff suggested as a means of preventing accidents that the roadbeds should be covered with asphalt and the fenders more depressed than at present. This plan, he said, worked satisfactorily in Buffalo and other cities.

Daniel J. Byrne of 391 Classon Avenue said that on one grade between Classon Avenue and Grand Avenue, for a distance of over 700 feet, the cars were run at the rate of eighteen miles and hour, instead of ten, as the law provided. At this point, he said, it was not safe to cross the street.

M. B. Weidner, 5 Somers Street, and other citizens made statements before the committee of a similar character.

PRAISE FROM GEN. BRIDGES.

The Chief of Massachusetts' First Brigade Saw the Troops in Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Benjamin F. Bridges, commanding the First Brigade, M. V. M., and Warden of the State Prison at Charlestown, spent three or four days last week in Brooklyn, on business connected with prison contracts.

Incidentally he made observations of the street railway strike. He is of the opinion that the troops were splendidly handled. They were handicapped, he says, by not being supported by the community as they should have been.

He believes that martial law should have been proclaimed for the good of all. The clashing of military and civil authorities would thus have been avoided.

Not True, Says Mr. Lewis.

There was a story in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that an effort was under way among the stockholders of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to effect a change in the officers of the company.

President Daniel F. Lewis said:

"There is no truth in the story. The election of officers has been postponed in consequence of the strike. I presume, had the election taken place, I would have been re-elected President."

Hit by Trolley Cars.

A Court Street car knocked down Edward Schenck of 71 Pineapple Street yesterday, at Fulton and Middagh Street. He received a scalp wound.

Daniel Dougherty, thirty-eight years old, of 33 Prospect Street, was knocked down by a Myrtle Avenue car at Washington Street. His leg was severely injured.

A Bushwick Avenue car ran down a sleigh at Johnson Avenue, in which was Edward Settler of 815½ Willoughby Avenue. The sleigh was smashed and Settler was injured.

A gang of strikers set upon Michael Patton, a switchman of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, at Nostrand and Flushing Avenues, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, beat him, and dragged him into a hallway, where he was left lying wounded.

BISHOP PARET PREPARING HIS REPORT

The Subject of an Episcopal Archbishopric Under Consideration.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Bishop Paret is preparing a report on the question of creating an Archbishop in the Episcopal Church of America, with headquarters at Washington. The matter was referred, along with other matters, by the last General Convention in 1892 to a commission appointed to consider changes in the constitution of the Church. This commission appointed a committee, of which Bishop Paret was Chairman, to make a report on the subject. The Bishop's report will be ready for the meeting of the Commission in New-York Feb. 12.

A prominent clergyman said to-day that it was generally believed the committee would report against the establishment of an archiepiscopacy in America. Such a change, if recommended, could not be brought about before 1898, as it would have to be adopted by two General Conventions. The coming General Convention will be held in October of this year in Minneapolis, Minn. The next one will not be held till the year 1898. In case such a change were made, it is stated that Bishop Potter of New-York would likely be made Archbishop.

VICTIMS OF THE VANDALIA WRECK

Most of the Injured Reported to be Improving Steadily.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Reports from Coatesville, the scene of the railroad wreck yesterday afternoon, are to the effect that the village has ceased to be a large hospital. All of the persons injured in the wreck have been removed except Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace of this city and Mr. Neumagen of Waco, Texas. The condition of Mrs. Wallace is such that her physicians have concluded to permit her removal from Coatesville to this city, and she will be brought here to-morrow. She is improving slightly, and it is stated that her injuries may not be so serious as was thought last night.

Mr. Neumagen is a stranger, and has expressed his desire to remain at Coatesville until he is able to return to his home in Texas. Joseph H. Dillon, advance agent for the Pauline Hall Company, and wife, are now at the Bates House in this city, the guests of the Vandalia Company. Aside from a large lump on his head, Mr. Dillon is not hurt. His wife has been prostrated by the nervous shock, and suffers intensely with her back. They will remain at the hotel until Mrs. Dillon is ready to continue her journey to the East.

Andrew Johnson, the Pullman porter, was taken to New-York. W. S. Towers of Carthage, Mo., took the remains of his wife to New-York, where the body will be buried. The physicians who are attending those of this city who were injured in the wreck report all of them as showing signs of improvement, and the indications are that the list of fatalities will not be extended.

In addition to the injured reported last night, the following were hurt: J. A. Bailey of Philadelphia head cut, wrist sprained; John J. Lea of Mansfield, Ohio, leg crushed; Mrs. John J. Lea, slightly injured.

Dr. Stimson Lectures on Perfection.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church addressed a large audience last night at the Young Women's Christian Association, Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. His address was the second of a series to be delivered by prominent New-York clergymen. Dr. John Hall spoke last week, and Dr. Edward Coe is expected to conduct the services on next Tuesday evening.

The subject of Dr. Stimson's lecture was "Perfection," which he developed from the Bible text, "Be ye perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." "For perfection," he said, "we should all at all times strive. It is not that we do not, or rather may not, believe that it is impossible to attain to such godliness, and it certainly happens at times to all of us that we ask ourselves, perhaps when beset by some ordeal, Is life worth living? When such morose thoughts present themselves, drive them from your minds and have recourse to the faith which is always at our call."

The Lexow Republican Club.

The Lexow Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last night at the clubhouse, 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The principal feature of the meeting was to have been the installation of the officers elected at the last meeting, but, owing to the illness of the President, Col. George Moore Smith of the Seventh Regiment, the ceremony was postponed until next Tuesday night.

Cars Wrecked, Conductor Killed.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 29.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad this afternoon. Thirty-four heavily-laden coal cars went over a twenty-foot trestle into a ravine below. Conductor N. M. Roberts of Bradford was buried under the wreckage, and his body has not yet been recovered. An engine, caboose, and thirty-four cars are an intricate pile of wreckage, and it will be late to-morrow forenoon before the track is clear.

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FOR STRINGENT EXCISE LAWS

WEST SIDE REFORMERS SEEK TO HAVE LICENSES RESTRICTED.

The Association Outlines Its Purposes and the Lecturers Tell of Misery Due to Saloon Traffic.

The annual meeting of the West Side Reform Association was held last night in the Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

A large number of people, drawn from the best social and religious circles of the west side, was present. The association has nearly 300 members. The section in which the organization works extends from Eighty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and from Central Park to the North River.

The objects of the association, as expressed in its by-laws, are:

1. To oppose the granting of new liquor licenses and to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors.

2. To promote the passage of more stringent excise laws, imposing just and adequate restraints and regulations upon the sale of liquors, wines, ale, and beer, and to secure the due enforcement of existing excise laws and regulations.

The association has been in existence for three years, and has in that time opposed the granting of licenses in twenty-eight cases, and has been successful in twenty-three cases. It has, besides, by its influence, acted as a bar to those who might otherwise apply for licenses, and has exercised a wholesome restraint upon the saloons in the district.

The exercises opened with a short address by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Atterbury, in which he welcomed the audience to the church, praised the work of the association, and urged all present to join and help on the good work. He was followed by the Rev. E. A. Bradley, President of the association, who delivered a brief but stirring address, in which he referred to Mayor Strong's suggestion that the saloons be opened for a part of the day on Sunday and said that the clergy, the religious community, the Good Government Clubs, and all who loved law and order and decency should unite and send delegations to Albany to represent to the Governor and the Legislature the sentiment of the people.

Edward C. Dusenbury, Secretary of the association, recited the efforts that had been made last Winter to secure the passage of a more stringent and satisfactory excise law, deprecating the failure to do so, but promising on the part of the association and its kindred organizations renewed effort to accomplish the object.

Then followed a descriptive lecture by the Rev. W. T. Elsing, coadjutor of the Rev. Mr. Schauffler, city missionary. The lecturer related some pitiful incidents that had come under his observation, and drew pictures of the misery and suffering caused by the rum traffic that moved many to tears.

The exercises closed with the election of officers of the association for the ensuing year as follows:

President—The Rev. E. A. Bradley; Vice Presidents—The Rev. J. B. Shaw, Father James M. Galligan, and the Rev. John P. Peters; Secretary—Edwin C. Dusenbury; Treasurer—S. P. Carmichael. Besides these, an Executive Committee of twelve was chosen.

SIX CHILDREN FROZEN STIFF

Placed in an Ice-Water Bath, and All Are Still Living.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 29.—Last Saturday Amos Mingle and David Ross of Blair County, with six children, drove to this county to attend the funeral of a relative. On their return home the team became lodged in a snow bank and could not be extricated. The two men went to a farmhouse for assistance, and when they returned they found the six children frozen stiff.

They were taken to the nearest house and put in ice water to draw out the frost. The children were all living last night, but in a precarious condition.

Told of the Orchid's Wonders.

William Hamilton Gibson concluded last night his series of lectures on "The Mysteries of the Flowers." The course of four lectures was given in co-operation with the Board of Education at the Cooper Institute. The subject of Mr. Gibson's last lecture was "The Wonders of the Orchid."

He explained the wonderful construction of this flower, and, with the aid of his unique illustrations, showed the method of its fertilization. Mr. Gibson said that this grand work of nature was perhaps the most wonderful in botanical construction. There was a large attendance.

How It Cares for the Outcasts.

The seventieth annual report of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has just been received. The pamphlet is illustrated with half-tone photographs of street waifs and maltreated children, before and after they were cared for by the society. It is also replete with information and interesting statistics.

President Gerry, in his address, mentioned the fact that 230,000 little outcasts have been taken into custody since the society was organized.

Babies
and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive on Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.
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BANQUET OF JEWELERS

Their New-York Board of Trade Entertains Prominent Men.

A SPEECH BY CONTROLLER FITCH

Amos J. Cummings, John S. Wise, the Rev. Rudolph Grossman, and Others Made Addresses—The Guests.

The sixth annual banquet of the New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade was held at the Hotel Waldorf last night. There were present nearly 200 members and invited guests. The table at which were seated the President of the board and the chief guests was handsomely decorated with large baskets of roses, jessamine, and lilies of the valley. The four tables at which the members were seated were adorned with garlands of smilax and cut flowers.

The menu card was a beautiful specimen of the engraver's art.

Beside President A. J. G. Hodenpyl were A. K. Sloan, President of the New-York Jewelers' Association; ex-Congressman John S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Amos J. Cummings, Leopold Stern, Daniel P. Hays, John L. Shepherd, August Oppenheimer, and Joseph Fahys.

Among the members present were Appleton Smith, Charles H. Osgood, J. B. Bowden, Henry Hayes, J. W. Appleton, R. E. Burdick, A. V. Huyler, Leo Wormser, A. E. Karelsen, Robert H. Ingersoll, L. W. Flershem, M. D. Rothschild, Stephen Avery, George E. Goddard, O. G. Fessenden, M. L. Bowden, A. M. Young, A. M. Little, H. M. Condit, R. B. Carr.

T. F. Arnold, C. G. Alford, E. E. Kipling, George M. Van Deventer, Irving Smith, E. P. Ellsworth, J. R. Gleason, T. E. Platt, O. O. Stillman, David Keller, L. H. Stern, L. Kahn, M. Kahn, Benjamin Allen, John M. Cutter, G. W. Fairchild, G. M. Elliot, Thomas K. Benton, S. F. Myers, S. Lindenborn, W. I. Rosenfeld, Henry F. Veith, G. F. Veith, Henry S. Oppenheimer, E. L. Myers, M. G. Levy, L. J. Mulford, Samuel Wallach, John C. Lowery, David Untermeyer, Alfred Krower, B. F. Einstein, Herman Oppenheimer, J. F. Lutz, E. Untermeyer, W. W. Hayden, H. Kohn, Jacob Muhr, James Davidson, Henry A. Wise, Samuel Sondheim, D. C. Percival, J. A. Rauth, Simon Frankel, J. E. Wilson, Henry Bohm.

Milton Guiterman, Louis Amesfoort, L. Schlesinger, J. W. Pitt, D. C. Townsend, Samuel Kramer, Edward Todd, Jr., W. Sumner Blackenton, Charles W. Dayton, Louis W. Levy, G. B. Owen, Jr., C. A. Gaudette, George N. Wilcox, E. V. Clergue, Anton H. Fetting, E. F. Skinner, O. F. Thomas, George Greensweig, H. F. Hahn, H. Jacobs, W. B. Lounsbury, A. Goldsmith, Alphonse Judis, C. C. Champenais, Arthur Semons, and C. J. Folmer.

After the company had fully enjoyed the good things spread before them, President Hodenpyl welcomed the guests.

The toast of "The President of the United States" was pledged standing. The mention of the President's name was received with much applause, and three hearty cheers were given for the Nation's Executive.

John S. Wise responded to the toast of "Our Country." He said that although he had been introduced as an ex-Governor, that title did not describe him truthfully, for he had the misfortune to have been baten for Governor of old Virginia.

"I was invited to last year's dinner," continued Mr. Wise, "and had prepared an excellent speech, [Laughter] and was then informed that the dinner would not take place. I said to myself, in the words of the immortal Shakespeare, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity,' for, like a toad, I bear a jeweler's dinner in my head. [Laughter.] I got the old speech out for to-night's dinner, but on reading it over I found it was bad, so I determined that the next time Chauncey Depew treated me badly I would publish the speech as one of his."

Mr. Wise said his toast was the noblest theme assigned any man. He spoke of the war between the North and South, but added that now all are united in making our country the grandest on earth.

The orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the company rose and joined in the national song.

Controller Fitch responded to the toast of "Our City." After stating that the city was the pleasantest in the world to live in, he referred to the different nationalities of our city officers.

"Our city," he continued, "is the birthplace and home of American literature. If you wrote a book, where would you take it to be published, if you wanted it to be successful?" [A voice—"To Boston."]

Mr. Fitch said that, with all due respect to Boston, he must dispute that assertion.

The Controller spoke of four different uniforms which he said were worn here.

"First, there is the policeman's, [laughter,] whose uniform is badly covered with mud."

"Then look at the uniform of the firemen. Three weeks ago Chief Bresnan and Fireman Rooney, in an heroic attempt, not to save life, because I hope any one would do that, but to save property, lost their lives and exhibited a heroism not excelled on the field of Gettysburg."

Mr. Fitch paid Postmaster Dayton a pretty compliment, and referred to the letter carriers' uniform.

"Letter carriers," he said, "are badly paid, but they faithfully carry the mails miles and miles through good weather and bad, and always perform their duties faithfully.

"Then there is a last uniform which has not been disgraced," the Controller added. "When that city across the water was not able to take care of the rioters, our militia [cheers,] wearing the uniform of the State, while brickbats were thrown at them, stood for two weeks with loaded guns, keeping peace and not retaliating.

"When you are in any of our large cities and New-York is spoken of scornfully, and its police derided, tell those cities that we have other uniforms. We are proud of our city with reason, and we are satisfied that it is our home."

Daniel P. Hays, counsel to the board, in responding to the toast of "Our Associations," said that if merchants wanted a higher standard of morality and showed that they wanted it in their dealing with their fellow-men, they would have it.

In response to the toast "Integrity in Commerce" the Rev. Dr. Grossman said:

"The spirit of fellowship and fraternity and brotherhood exists in the world to-day more than ever before. Distant nations are united. Continents grasp hands in brotherhood. What is this due to? It is due to the influence of the merchant. Intolerance and bigotry are compelled to vanish before the light of commerce.

"It is the integrity of the American merchant that makes him so potent a factor in commerce and civilization, and creates a type of manhood the like of which the world has never seen before."

Amos J. Cummings responded to the toast "Our Army and Navy." He eulogized both departments, and said that although young they were fit to class with any in the world. To the navy, he said, America's triumphs in most of her wars were due.

A. K. Sloan and others also spoke, and it was long after midnight before the gathering dispersed.

CHURCH CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER

Addresses Delivered by Archdeacon Tiffany, Dr. Greer, Dr. Rainsford, and Bishop Potter.

The eighth annual dinner of the Church Club of New-York was served last night at Sherry's. About seventy members were present, and President Ludwig Ogden presided.

Before introducing the speakers, Mr. Ogden said the club was now eight years old and had 500 members. Each speaker would be allowed ten minutes to speak on any subject he might choose.

Archdeacon Tiffany said the idea of the club was one of mutual sympathy, and the members must learn to understand each other and the club principles. The Catholic Church, he said, must be a living unity of churches. Many thought it was too ecclesiastical, but it aimed to reach the extremes on both hands. Its great feature was spiritual ability and spiritual effort.

In the Church clubs, they realize the Church on its social side and recognized that there was one mystic bond of unity between them all. They must learn to know and appreciate each other, and appreciate the common heritage from which they sprang.

The Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church spoke of "The Credit System in Its Application to Wage Earners."

He said that the glorious Catholic Church was coming to a sense of responsibility. There was work for all to do, and great need that all should put their shoulder to the wheel and push forward the work.

Poverty has always been a dangerous factor in the community. The aim of modern philanthropy was not only to help the poor, but to help them in such a wise way as to enable them to help themselves.

One way was to find them employment, but something else was needed. Credit was needed. Even business people could not get on without credit. But there were institutions for them to go to with their stocks and bonds and get what they needed. And where was the poor man to go to for credit? Where, but to the pawnshop?

The Loan Association started by the congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church had loaned out to the poor $40,000 since last May, and had never had to foreclose in one instance. The Provident Loan Society had loaned out $190,000 since last May. It was a movement that had attracted attention, not only in New-York, but throughout the country.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford heartily indorsed the remarks of Dr. Greer.

"We don't know," he said, "the darkness of soul that overcomes men when trouble overtakes them, often through no fault of their own. There is a social danger in this matter.

"These are things we must face, things we must do, and we must first put ourselves in touch with the poor people."

Bishop Potter said it was a great advantage on such an occasion to meet so many laymen. It was an occasion when those who were usually the teachers of others had an opportuity of being taught. The laymen certainly had a chance once a year to get even with the clergy.

STORY OF THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG

Its Southern Author, Mrs. Annie Chambers-Ketchum, Tells How This Favorite Confederate War Song Was Written.

From The New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

There are few songs in the English language which have enjoyed a wider reputation or been sung oftener or under such circumstances as "The Bonnie Blue Flag." It was under its inspiring strains that the Confederate hosts marched and fought for four long years. Above the din of battle it has been heard, and in later years, when peace had come, wherever the Confederate veterans were assembled in reunion, it was sung, and eyes sparkled and muscles grew tense as its patriotic words rose above the cheers.

There are many veterans of the Confederacy in this city who will be glad to know that Mrs. Annie Chamb

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:00—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st Sts—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d AV-59th to 60th Sts—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St-7th Av—Damrosch piano recital—Siegfried.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Railroad of Love. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomime. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Faust. Matinée.
HARLEM, OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Sowing the Wind.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Nanntasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—26th St-Madison Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Poultry and Pigeon Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Carmen.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	20	16	3:30 P. M.	34	24
6 A. M.	30	15	6 P. M.	36	23
9 A. M.	32	18	9 P. M.	38	20
12 M.	32	17	12 P. M.	37	19½

Average temperature yesterday.....19
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SHALL WE REPUDIATE?

There is a considerable number of men, especially in the Senate, from the West and the South who, we are sure, if they could be made to see whither the downward path leads on which our national finances are tending would draw back with horror from the consequences of the policy they are now advocating. These men are the obstinate opponents of a gold loan to maintain gold payments. They say that gold is no more legal tender than silver, which is true, and that what is good enough for our own citizens is good enough for our foreign creditors. And they say further that even if we do not maintain gold payments it is only the capitalists of the East, it is only "Wall Street," it is only the "gold bugs" that will suffer. And this is not true. It is the exact opposite of the truth. It would be impossible for all the capitalists north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, if they could conspire together, to inflict upon the West and South, upon the classes that gain their living by labor or by trade on borrowed capital, so terrible an injury as would come from the failure of the Government to maintain gold payments.

For gold payments are, in the first place, a matter of national honor, and, in the second place, a matter of equal and universal justice between all classes of the people of the United States. What are the greenbacks? They are promises to pay issued to carry on the war for the Union, and to meet its burdens. They were promises to pay gold, and nothing else. They were so issued by the Congressmen who voted for them. They were so taken by the creditors of the Government to whom they were given. They could not have got one vote in Congress on any other understanding. They would never have been accepted on any other. Congress declared that again and again. The customs dues were made payable in gold in order that the notes might be paid in gold, and remained so until specie payments had been resumed. If a contract is to be read in the light of what both parties to it believed that the contract was at the time that it was made, then every United States note is a contract to pay gold, and to fail to provide for its payment is repudiation.

In the second place, repudiation is above all things a cruel injury to those who can least bear it. We are a borrowing nation. Our vast resources and the enterprise, energy, and industry of our people have enabled us to use enormous sums of borrowed capital with profit. We have been able to get that capital from other countries because we were believed to be honest, because our Government had kept its promises, and our national honor has never for a moment, until very recent years, been suspected. This borrowed capital is, in effect, a call loan. It has been advanced on securities which can be and have been returned to us, and which we have had sore trouble to take care of—trouble that is constantly increasing. If we fail to provide for gold payments, if we refuse the only means by which that provision can be made—gold bonds—every enterprise and industry in the land will feel the shock, labor will seek employment in vain, the producer will see his products sink in value, and while the whole people will feel the shock it will fall heaviest on those who can least resist or sustain it.

We appeal, therefore, to our fellow-citizens in Congress on whom rests this terrible responsibility to consider the certain and blighting effect of a refusal to keep the national credit untarnished. When the greenbacks were issued, and for years afterward, it was the voice of Democratic statesmen that was lifted in warning, and what they predicted has come to pass. They said that if promises to pay money were made by law to take the place of money, the public mind would be confused, the public conscience would be debauched, and there would grow up in the country a party of repudiation. There is such a party now, but no honest Democrat should join it, or aid it, or tolerate it, or fail at all times and at any risk to fight it. To do so is first absolutely wrong and then is bound to be political ruin. For, whatever may be done now or in the near future, the country will in the long run repudiate the repudiators. Let us not incur the tremendous loss, the infinite disgrace, that will come if the national honor be not faithfully maintained.

THE MONEY OR THE ROADS?

The report of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, with reference to the method of dealing with the debt of those roads to the Government on account of the subsidy bonds, shows clearly enough that the practical alternative presented is that of taking the roads or losing the whole debt, or else of taking the chance of getting the money in a very "long run" by refunding the present bonds, which will begin to mature very soon.

The companies are so burdened with their first mortgages that, if the Government lien should be foreclosed and the property sold out, it is doubtful whether anything would be realized toward extinguishing the subsidy bonds. The Government would lose nearly or quite all of its debt, and would have the bonds to pay itself. If the charters were forfeited, the companies wound up, and the property transferred to a purchaser under receivership proceedings, the result would be much the same so far as the Public Treasury is concerned.

Would the Government save itself by taking possession of the roads? The committee states what that would involve with reference to the Union Pacific only. To make a workable system the Government would have to have not only the main line, upon which it holds a second lien, but the terminals and branches, upon which it has no mortgage, and it would also have to take possession of the Central Pacific if it was to make the system effective. To become possessed of the first mortgage on the line from Council Bluffs to Ogden, and of the branches and terminals, would involve an outlay of $180,000,000, which would, of course, have to be met by a loan, and this leaves out of account an unknown amount for the Central Pacific and connections. Besides, there would be the perilous experiment of Government operation.

To most minds this must really narrow the whole question down to the refunding scheme. By an extension of the debt over a long period at a low rate of interest the Government may get its money back, and it cannot do worse than lose it. By any other plan of solving the problem it is almost sure to lose the money, unless it assumes new burdens and responsibilities of which the results may be still worse. The practical question, the only one to which Congress should give serious attention, is that of the best plan of refunding these bonds as they fall due or sooner.

THE PRESIDENT WILL DO HIS DUTY.

In closing the message sent to Congress on Monday President Cleveland said:

"In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot refrain, however, from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present Congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation."

Curiously enough, this language, plain and direct as it is, has been either misunderstood or ignored in some quarters. There were those yesterday in "the Street" who believed, or chose to assert, that the message to Congress was an abandonment by the President of all independent action, leaving the responsibility for the consequences with the National Legislature. And there are others—silver men these, in Washington—who pretend to think that if they do not adopt the President's recommendations he will be helpless and will let things take their course, which these gentlemen think would be direct to a silver basis. Both of these classes show a singular lack of comprehension of the English tongue, and still more of the character of Grover Cleveland.

He will not fail to do his duty. He sees what is needed to remedy present ills and prevent worse ills in the future, and he asks Congress to provide it. He would vastly prefer to borrow money at the best possible rates and to cancel legal-tender notes, because that would remove the very cause of our troubles, restore confidence, stop gold exports, and give a powerful impulse to legitimate business in every corner of the land. But if Congress will not give this authority he will use that which he has and which has already been used. The Government will unquestionably sell bonds under the act of 1875. How many it will sell, to whom, on what terms, and at what time will be decided by events, but Congress cannot prevent the Executive from performing his duty by refusing to perform its own.

This must not be forgotten in or out of Congress, in Washington or in Wall Street. There is ample authority to borrow as much money as may be needed on bonds that are of unquestioned validity, as to which there is no suspicion and no chance for any. That authority will be used if necessary and so far as necessary, and, at whatever cost, the gold needed will be got, at home or abroad, or both. It would, of course, not be a lasting settlement of the question; it would in a sense be a temporary device, and it might be a very inconvenient and expensive one; but if Congress will not do what it ought to do, unquestionably the President will provide for immediate necessities and call an extraordinary session of the new Congress completely and permanently to resolve the larger problems involved.

THE EXPERTS' REPORT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The report of the board of experts to the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners calls for no expository comment. It is as clear as sunlight. No intelligent reader can fail to understand perfectly its reasoning and recommendations, and no citizen of New-York should fail to read it. It is in form and method a model document.

This report gives the Rapid-Transit Commissioners for the first time a solid basis to work upon. The suggestions of modifications of the plans already provisionally approved by the Commissioners are justified by arguments which, on their engineering side, have all the weight that the great professional authority of these experts gives them, while on the financial side they are convincing to every lay mind, since by these changes the cost of the undertaking is reduced to $42,000,000, which is $8,000,000 within the limit.

We observe with satisfaction that the experts recommend that from Fourteenth Street to the City Hall the Elm Street route be followed instead of Broadway. Arguments in favor of this change have been repeatedly presented by The Times.

Mr. Hewitt and his associates have treated the question as purely one of engineering, which it certainly is, and in a broad and intelligent spirit. We advise the Commissioners to cease their public hearings and to devote their entire attention to the report laid before them yesterday. The construction of a rapid-transit system will not be advanced by further listening to the plans of cranks.

The experts, we notice, are not very sanguine as to the disposition of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to improve its present service, but they place reliance upon the powers vested in the commission to compel such improvements. To be sure, the Commissioners have the people of the city behind them by a large majority vote, but we question very much whether their powers will prove sufficient to overcome the resistance of the Manhattan Company to the carrying out of the reasonable recommendations of the board of experts. The Manhattan people are not only obstructive, but they are full of resources. Fortunately, the improvement of their service is not the main proposition.

THE EXPERIMENT IN BROOKLYN.

It is strange that in the discussion of changes in the law affecting the administration of municipal affairs in this city so little heed is given to the experience of Brooklyn under the charter adopted in 1888, though that experience affords a conclusive answer to most of the objections made to the proposed changes. It seems to be generally admitted that the charter of Brooklyn is in its main features a good one, and that it has worked well, and yet when it is proposed to apply the same principles in this city all manner of apprehensions are expressed as to evil consequences.

In Brooklyn all the municipal departments are single headed, except the Park Commission, which has eight members, serving without compensation, and the Board of Education, which consists of forty-five members, also without pay. The Commissioner of Police and Excise is the sole head of the Police Department, the two Excise Commissioners acting with him in excise matters alone. Whatever may be the faults of the Brooklyn police force, they are not due to the fact that the department is single-headed, nor has anybody discovered that that fact makes it a power for evil in politics or anything else.

In Brooklyn, too, there is a Board of Elections, quite apart from the Police Department, and nobody has found that it was impracticable for it to perform its duties and for the police force to perform its duties, without clashing and without in the least weakening the safeguards of the ballot box. The Board of Elections consists of four members and is bi-partisan. The members are appointed by the Mayor for terms of five years, which begin in the month of May. There has been no complaint that this board could not effectually do the work of conducting elections and executing the laws relating to them, or that the police force interfered otherwise than to preserve order and make arrests for violation of law. Why would there be peril in this city in a system that works well in Brooklyn?

The Mayor of Brooklyn has no absolute power of removing the heads of administrative departments, but the terms of those who are appointed expire just one month after he comes into office, and he has untrammeled power of appointing new ones. This enables him to determine the character of the administration and makes him responsible for it, but it does not give him any formidable power for use in politics, if he should be disposed to be partisan. The fact that Mayor Boody had appointed the heads of departments was no obstacle to the election of Mr. Schieren, while the fact that the latter would be able to change them in a month from coming into office was a great help to his election. The experience of the city just across the river shows conclusively that the power of removal in the hands of the Mayor, which is merely preliminary to exercising the power of appointment, putting the Police Department under the direction of one man, and separating the conduct of elections from that department, which certain politicians profess to regard as full of danger if applied in New-York, are really perfectly safe arrangements for securing efficiency and centring responsibility, and produce none of the terrible consequences that are predicted. The perils conjured up by those who are striving to prevent the exclusion of politics from municipal administration in this city are the merest bugaboos. The Brooklyn experiment has not produced good government when it has been allowed to drift into the hands of corrupt politicians, but it has made it easy to take power away from such. It has been justified by the results, and its principle ought to be applied in all large cities.

CAPT. MAHAN AND OXFORD.

The suggestion of a London newspaper that Capt. Mahan, United States Navy, shall be called to the Chair of Modern History at Oxford, made vacant by the death of Prof. Seeley, is none the less noteworthy because there is no chance that it will be acted upon. Doubtless it will be a popular suggestion, but the University of Oxford, though it is quite willing to bestow upon foreigners academic honors which cost it nothing, as in making Blucher a Doctor of Laws after Waterloo, and though it has already some distinguished foreigners, like Prof. Max Müller, upon its staff, is apt to confine its "benefices" to British subjects.

This proposition to make an American naval officer a British professor of history is none the less significant. The service which Capt. Mahan has rendered to the British is in explaining to them what a great people they are. They like to be told so, naturally, but they like all the more to have it demonstrated to them, and to have it demonstrated by a foreigner is a compliment which pleases them extremely, and which they are willing to have the foreigner repeat, from a professional chair, for the remainder of his natural life. When Capt. Mahan's admirable book, "The Sea Power in History" first appeared, The London Times said, in effect, that it was discreditable to the British Navy that it had been left to a foreigner to compose its laudation. But really, the fact that the eulogist was a foreigner gave a large part of its agreeable flavor to his praise, and the objects of it naturally ignored that one of his main purposes was to enkindle a larger interest in naval affairs among his own countrymen.

The cases are very different, as nobody knows better than Capt. Mahan. Great Britain, as we know it, could not subsist for six months without commerce. To a nation that imports two-thirds of its food supply, it is a matter of bread and butter, of life and death, that its communications should be kept open, and it needs a navy so big as never to leave it in the slightest doubt that, whatever occurs, these communications will be kept open. The island mistress of a worldwide empire is in as different a situation as possible from a continental power, like ourselves, which can maintain itself, after a fashion, without commerce, and therefore without a navy that has for its main function the maintenance of its commerce. We need, indeed, to be able to repel possible invaders, and we need a navy adequate to that purpose. But the American need of "sea power" is very much less than the British. When we attain again a merchant marine comparable to that of Great Britain, we shall need a proportionate navy. In the meanwhile, Capt. Mahan's praises of "sea power," though always intelligent and interesting, are of more immediate and vital interest to Britons than to Americans.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE.

The accounts of the Japanese operations upon the Shan-Tung Peninsula are as conflicting and unsatisfactory as the accounts were from the Liao-Tong Peninsula when the invaders were operating there. This was to be expected. The movements thus far relate to the investment of the fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei and to the control of the harbor of Che-Foo. The success of the movement will mean that no Chinese ship, man-of-war or merchantman, can safely traverse the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, and that the Japanese will have two secure bases of supplies for the advance upon Pekin, if that advance should become necessary.

The operations at present are merely preliminary, and it is entirly possible that the Japanese may win successes at some places and meet with repulses in others in their effort to surround Wei-Hai-Wei and Che-Foo from the land side. Reverses in detail, where there are so many details, are "all in the day's work," and do not in the least threaten the success of the general operation. The only real question is whether the invaders are gaining ground, and there does not seem to be any reason for disputing that they are. It is entirely plain that they are able to prevent the sending of succor to the imperiled places, either by sea or by land, and that the Chinese must fight it out with such forces as they have already prepared. They may repulse the assailants at several points and still be continually growing weaker while the assailants are growing stronger. This was the case in the investment of Port Arthur, where also the Chinese had their successes before the investment was complete, but when it was complete these successes availed them nothing. When all was ready the Japanese converged upon the doomed fortress with a German precision and irresistibleness.

Chinese are not Frenchmen, and so the parallel to some extent fails. But the difference between Chinese and Frenchmen, in a military point of view, is not at all points to the disadvantage of the Chinese. If France or any other civilized power had been beaten as the Chinese were beaten at Port Arthur that would have been the end of the war. But the Chinese have the advantage of not knowing when they are whipped. It is not only that the men in the ranks on the Shan-Tung Peninsula do not know of the disasters that have befallen their comrades on the Liao-Tong Peninsula, but that their officers and leaders do not comprehend the gravity of their situation. So complete is the lack of concert between the various Chinese armies that the "moral effect" of previous defeats goes for little, and that the troops of the south will probably fight no worse because the Manchurian troops have been routed. This same lack of concert will be fatal to them in the end and on the whole, but in the meantime and in detail it prevents them from being discouraged.

The Japanese operations, undertaken in midwinter and at great disadvantage, are undertaken, we must suppose, for the purpose of showing the Chinese that they have nothing to hope from time, and that they had better hasten the negotiations for peace which they have shown a disposition to delay and to protract. The longer they wait, the Japanese mean to show them, the larger will be the bill and the greater the certainty and facility of collection. Indeed, a glance at the map will show the entire helplessness of the Chinese when the Japanese shall have succeeded in capturing Wei-Hai-Wei. When that is accomplished they will command not only the waters of the gulf, but both the peninsulas that inclose it. They will have the means of an unobstructed naval advance to the mouth of the Pei-Ho, from which 5,000 English and French advanced without opposition in 1860, but they will have two secure bases for advances by land. The Japanese possession of Wei-Hai-Wei will be an effective admonition to the Chinese to stop making excuses and to go to making peace.

WEDDING OF MISS MARIAN BOWERS

Married to Bradish Johnson Carroll in Christ Church.

Miss Marian Bowers, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bowers of 101 West Seventy-second Street, was married to Bradish Johnson Carroll at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Sherman Square. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Shipman, the rector of Christ Church.

The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. The maid of honor was Miss Elsie Bowers, and the best man was Guy Richards. The bridesmaids were Miss Josephine Winslow of Buffalo, Miss Sybil Bowers, a sister of the bride, and Miss Bowers of Orange, N. J., and Miss Amy Bowers of Brooklyn, cousins of the bride. The ushers were Beverly Robinson, Frederick de Peyster Carey, J. Clinch Smith, James Malcolm Motley, Cuthbert S. Johnson, and Edward Willard Brown.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace. The bridesmaids were attired in pink and wore large green hats. The bride was given away by her uncle, Henry Bowers of Brooklyn.

Among those present in the church were Mrs. L. A. Carroll, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Carroll, Mrs. Charles Dickey, Count and Countess di Brazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler L. Parsons, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mrs. J. Seferen Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Mrs. Horace Waldo, the Misses Waldo, Miss Helena Parsons, Miss Hannah Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

Jones—Goodstein.

Miss Minnie Goodstein, a daughter of Commissioner Samuel Goodstein of the Brooklyn Board of Education was married last evening to Charles Edward Jones of Houston, Texas, in the Pounch mansion, in Clinton Avenue, near Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander H. Geisman of the Temple Israel.

The bride's dress was of white brocade satin and chiffon point lace, with a court train. She wore a tulle veil and diamond ornaments and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Blanche and Hattie Jones and the Misses Sylvia and Blanche Goodstein. The Misses Jones' dresses were of pink accordion, trimmed with ribbons and lace. The Misses Goodstein wore dresses of blue silk crêpe, trimmed with light blue velvet and ribbons.

The best man was Samuel Doblar, and the ushers were Mark Goodstein, Edward Jones, Louis Doblar, Abraham Oestrich, Hermann Blumeneall, and Alfred H. Harris.

Among htose present were Commissioner Goodstein, ex-Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan, Warner W. Wilson, Miss Flora Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Newman, Herbert Reiss, Miss Clara Reiss, Louis Liebmann, Joseph Wechsler, and Dr. Leveridge.

The bridal couple will reside in Houston, Texas.

FISHING THROUGH THE ICE

Thousands of Nets Set Beneath the Surface of the Hudson.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Fishing through the ice on the Northern Hudson has now fairly begun. People traveling on trains that skirt the river front often wonder at the gangs of men and boys industriously engaged in chopping narrow slits through the solid river surface.

These slits are about a foot in width and extend for hundreds of yards across. They are far out from shore, so as to catch the flood tide.

Nets are dropped through these holes and are supported by strong sticks which bridge the openings. Weights are placed at proper intervals that act as anchors and keep the nets in position. After the tide goes north the nets are hauled up, and so great is the weight sometimes that a dozen men are required to draw a net out. In many cases, however, the enthusiastic fishermen finds upon hauling that he only had his trouble for his pains, and, as the resetting is tedious and disagreeable, he is not in good humor on these occasions.

There are thousands of the nets spread from Peekskill north, and the number of men and boys engaged in the profitable sport is large.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELECTRICITY

Course of Lectures Proposed to Benefit New-York Physicians.

A meeting was held last night, at the Academy of Medicine, under the auspices of the National School of Electricity.

This school was formed about a year ago, with the object of giving instruction in electricity in all of the large cities in the country, whenever there should be any demand for it, and it is now proposed to have a course of forty lectures in New-York on electro-therapeutics, for the benefit of physicians.

Dr. J. W. Morton presided at the meeting last night, and L. A. Lavers represented the National School. Other speakers were Dr. Landon Carter Gray, Dr. George W. Jacoby, Dr. Robert C. Myles, Dr. A. H. Goelet, and Prof. W. J. Herdman of the University of Michigan. Another meeting will be held next Monday night.

Nellie Ganthony's Monologues.

Nellie Ganthony, the English monologue artist, gave the first of her series of five matinées at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon. The audience was as large as could be reasonably anticipated, considering the fact that Miss Ganthony has come to New-York practically unknown, and almost unheralded; and it will grow larger at every performance, as the undeniable abilities of the artist become more generally noised about. Those who saw Miss Ganthony yesterday passed two of the most entertaining hours than any theatre has ever furnished the public. Miss Ganthony has been called the "female Grossmith." There is no necessity for any attempt to link her name with that of Grossmith, or any other entertainer. She is quite able to stand alone, and rely entirely for success on her individual efforts

Miss Ganthony is a pretty woman, to begin with, and wins the sympathy of her audience with her first bow. She is an excellent elocutionist, an admirable mimic, and a good singer. She gave three remarkably entertaining monologues yesterday—"For Charity's Sake," in which she portrayed the leading characters at a church bazaar, convulsing her audience with laughter by a burlesque skirt dance, and astonishing them by her imitation of mandolin music; "Mrs. Gushaway's Children," which illustrated her powers of mimicry, facial and vocal, and "The Tail of the Programme," which was descriptive of a society concert and the people engaged in it, and was, perhaps, the most entertaining of the three sketches. More sincere applause has seldom been heard in a theatre than that which marked the approval of Miss Ganthony's efforts, and it was honestly earned by honest, artistic work.

Her next matinée will be given at Hoyt's to-morrow afternoon, when entirely new monologues will be presented.

Battle Ball Casualties.

From The Boston Journal.

The feminine version of football as played at Boston University and called "battle-ball" seems a fit counterpart for the genuine article. A dislocated finger, another finger sprained, a chandelier broken, and a glass door cracked in the first game make a noble record.

THE RUINS OF THE WHITE CITY

Present Condition of the Columbian World's Fair Ground—Only Two Buildings Remain As They Were.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Art Building, now known as the Field Columbian Museum, is the only building, save one, of the White City that remains as it was during the exposition. The entrance is on the north side, in the centre, and through turnstiles. The exit is on the south side, in the centre, where the steam launches and gondolas used to land.

The Columbian Guard, so familiar to thousands, is not quite extinct. Fifteen remain on duty in and around the Art Building, and work in three shifts. There are three Sergeants of the various companies of the old Columbian Guard. They do not wear the Roman sword, as the guard did in the days of '93.

A tall pole, made of a single pine tree, still stands, as it did during the exposition. The Washington State Building long since disappeared. This pole was brought to Jackson Park from a Washington pine tree forest on several flat cars before the fair opened.

A section of the ironwork of the Spectatorium, the only unfinished building of the Columbian Exposition, still remains, but it will soon disappear. The work of demolition of the whole building has been in process, at intervals, for nearly a year.

The Statue of Columbus, which stood before the east front of the Administration Building, is in the rotunda of the Art Building. It is surrounded by many of the staff figures which surmounted various buildings.

The German Building over on the lake front, with its gaudy roof and gables, remains as it stood in the days when its musical bells, now in Germany again, charmed the ear at noon and at sunset. The building is to remain in the park as a clubhouse.

The viking ship, on wooden supports several feet from the ground and under cover, stands east of the east entrance of the centre of the Art Building.

The Government Building is still intact, as it was during the fair. It is vacant, and the zinc eagles which guarded the east and west façades look now as if they had been plucked. This building narrowly escaped destruction when the Manufactures Building was burned last year.

The tattle ship Illinois, from the decks of which thousands used to view the fireworks, remains in the same place, with exterior sadly out of repair. The laddies who are training to be marines live there.

If a cyclone of flame had swept over the great Manufactures Building it would not have left its acres of iron girders in a more demoralized condition. They are so twisted and confused that a rabbit would find it difficult to make its way through. In the centre of the ruin stands a steam engine, which is in operation, trying to clear away the débris. And right where the tower stood, which was faced by the four principal nations, is a roughly-improvised stable, in which were two horses the day the writer wandered there, breaking his way to the ruin through snowdrifts.

Near the ruins of the Peristyle and Music Hall a lonely column, surmounted by a Triton, stands sentinel over the Statue of the Republic, which has been painted white except the globe and eagle in the right hand. The goddess looks no more upon a court of honor. Everywhere, all about her, there are twisted and blackened arches and crumbling stuff.

The Japanese Ho-o-den remains on Wooded Island, as it was. It was presented by the Mikado to Jackson Park. It is still regarded as sacred.

The bridge spanning the lagoon between Manufactures and Electricity Buildings is a mass of ruin and twisted iron.

The gem of the court, the Macmonnies Fountain, is gone. The wreck is so complete that the place where it stood is not easily discovered. And yet in the days of the glory of the White City there were all sorts of promises made about preserving this exquisite work. It actually crumbled to fragments from neglect.

The obelisk, that lonely needle which stood in front of the colonnade until the latter was destroyed, remains, but is somewhat disfigured. Several openings, large enough for an eagle to swoop through, are noticeable, and the sleeping lions have almost lost their shape.

La Rabida stands as it did in the year of glory, but desolate and forsaken. The Casino across the way is gone, and every building south of the convent has been torn down and removed. There is not a vestige of the Forestry, the Shoe and Leather, the Krupp gun, or any other building that stood in that section of the grounds. Dr. Peabody's dream of a life, the Anthropological Building, has vanished from the earth.

Around in the vicinity of the windmills there was a group, in the centre of which stood Germania. It was a beer sign, but very artistic. Germania remains there, deserted, and not far away, near where the White Horse Inn took in American dollars, is a lonesome looking figure, which, at a distance, looks like a replica of Niobe.

The figures that stood in front of Agricultural Building, down by the lagoon, the two oxen and the two women, stand there yet, signaling to the two figures across the way, the big draught horses and the two men, as they stood when the Venetian carnival was reproduced on the water between, and when there was music from all nations.

The Administration Building, or the site where it stood, is marked by a lot of twisted girders, the remains caused by the fire, of that centre whose illuminated dome by night was a thing of wondrous beauty.

Transportation Building, its golden doorway; Mines and Mining, Terminal, the elevated station, and the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Lines' Buildings are wiped from the ground.

Horticulture Building is being pulled down by the wrecking company that bought it. The big dome long since disappeared. The latest story is that the building has been purchased to be shipped to some sort of international show to be held in Central America.

The Children's Building, one of the last to be erected, and one of the most practical in its uses, is almost ready to disappear. It is in a state of dilapidation.

The Woman's Building, the first to be completed and the first to be furnished with exhibits, disappeared long ago, and the foundation has been pulled up and carried away.

The State buildings went long ago. Some were removed to suburban towns, but the finest and most imposing, New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maine, Ohio, and Minnesota, were torn to pieces and the pieces dumped into the lake. The same is true of the buildings of France, Brazil, India, Persia, Spain, Ceylon, the Province of Ontario, and other countries.

Many of the exhibits that were in the Transportation Building, more particularly those that showed the primitive mode of travel and transportation in South America and some from Turkey, are in the east wing of the Field Museum, as well as boats from Norway, Iceland, and one from Venice.

On the Midway—snow drifts, with here and there a lot of lumber piled away for sale. Not a sign anywhere to recall that strange and always moving section where bedlam reigned at night, and fakers, and sharks, and all manner of men plied their calling by day. Not a footstep had broken the snow the other day that lay in drifts where the streets of Cairo were thronged not very long ago. There is not so much as a stone to show where the foundation of the marvel of beauty, the Ferris wheel, rested. The wheel itself, its girders, braces, supports, and all are packed in box cars, and on flat cars, that are sidetracked not far from where the wheel moved by day and night, awaiting orders for shipment.

Pronunciation of Pepys's Name.

From The London Figaro.

Some time ago there was a sort of Notes and Queries controversy on the subject of the pronunciation of the name Pepys. If I recollect aright, the point was undecided when the combatants dried their pens. In a foot note in the fifth volume of the new edition of the "Di

GUATEMALA WILL SUBMIT

Conference of Ministers Held at the State Department.

MARTIAL ATTITUDE OF MEXICANS

Matter of Indemnity Will be Settled by Arbitration of a South American Government, Perhaps Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Gresham this afternoon brought together the Mexican and Guatemalan Ministers, Señors Romero and Arriaga, at the State Department, as the second practical step in a peaceable settlement of the boundary dispute.

While the conclusions reached at this conference are not made public, there remains no doubt in official circles that there will be no war, and that the bad feeling between the two countries will be promptly dispelled.

The Guatemalan Government has agreed, it is understood, to make such concessions in the boundary dispute that a peaceful solution may be achieved without wounding the national honor of Mexico.

In official circles here confidence is expressed that the irritating question of territory will be speedily and permanently settled to the complete satisfaction of Mexico, and that the matter of indemnity, which has recently complicated the affair and been particularly obnoxious to Guatemala, will be disposed of through the arbitration, probably, of a South American Government, possibly Brazil.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29.—The Government still refuses to disclose the tenor of the Guatemala note. The impression prevails that it has been considered, and that Mexico has demanded instant payment of the $1,800,000 indemnity, which, if refused, will mean war.

Offers of mediation by the United States Government will not be considered, as Guatemala has already settled the question at issue by the treaty of 1832, which she now tries to repudiate. From 1823 until 1832 some territory was in dispute, but the treaty settled the limits once and for all.

Guatemala has 5,000 troops, with good mounted artillery, on the border of the State of Chiapas. The Guatemalans are mortgaging and turning over their coffee estates to Germans and Spaniards, so that in the event of war President Barrios can not levy forced loans upon them.

Barrios owns property in the disputed territory. All the railways and piers on the coast in Guatemala are the property of Americans.

The death of Dunn, the American, and Murphy, an Irishman, is confirmed. They were murdered and robbed by Guatemalans, who crossed the international boundary.

One hundred mules were taken to the railroad contractors to-day. The Government has closed a large contract for the delivery of coal in Vera Cruz, and will make a similar contract for delivery at Pacific ports.

The wildest rumors prevail, the latest being that President Diaz personally will take the field. Offers of assistance from the States and from private individuals still pour in.

The Two Republics, a daily newspaper, to-day contains an editorial on the intervention of the United States in the Guatemalan dispute, which may be considered as indicative of the general feeling in Mexico. It is as follows:

The telegraphic announcement from Washington that the United States would, if agreeable to Mexico, mediate in the Mexico-Guatemalan question created no little surprise and considerable dissatisfaction. Guatemala has, from the commencement of the present dispute, insisted on submitting the question to the arbitration of the Government of the United States.

Mexico has maintained that the question, having been practically settled by the treaty of 1882, is not of the character that should be submitted to arbitration. In proposing to submit the subject to arbitration it merely wishes that matters which have been fully discussed and definitely agreed upon by the two countries be reopened to discussion, with the hope that a new decision may be reached.

It was with this view that Guatemala purposely caused the invasion of territory which had formerly been in dispute, but which it was agreed in the treaty of 1882 should be regarded as Mexican pending the final survey of the boundary. When Mexico protested against this procedure, Guatemala coolly proposed that the matter be left to arbitration, and it is understood that the Guatemalan Minister in Washington on four different occasions asked the United States Government to offer its services for arbitration, and on those four occasions the request was flatly refused.

Now the announcement is made that the United States Government will offer to mediate in the interest of peace. Mediation is not necessary, but amounts to almost the same thing. In this case it would be interference in the interest of a nation which is endeavoring to elude compliance with its treaty obligations. Upon the whole, the offer of the United States Government, if correctly reported, seems to be ill considered and inopportune, and will probably prolong and vex the question which now seems to be drawing rapidly to a settlement. A crisis has been reached, and if there is no outside interference there will be an end, pacific or otherwise, to the question in a very short time.

MEXICAN VIEW OF MEDIATION.

Experience of a Former American Minister in Good Offices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Experience does not justify expectations that the offer of the United States to mediate in the quarrel between Mexico and Guatemala will result either in mediation or in the cultivation of good feeling in Mexico for the United States.

Both the countries now agitated by the dispute were profoundly moved in the Spring of 1881 over the same question. Guatemala had made declarations which had angered the Mexicans. President Gonzales intimated that forcible means might be employed to secure the demands made by Mexico. Guatemala, pending the negotiations between that country and Mexico, had solicited the intervention of the United States to have the dispute settled by arbitration.

This purpose, it appeared, was not communicated by Guatemala to Mexico. Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State in Mr. Garfield's Cabinet, addressed a long letter to Minister P. H. Morgan, asking him to lay before the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mariscal, the desire of the United States to see the dispute settled without war.

Mr. Blaine's request, when communicated, inflamed the Mexicans, and the notes that were exchanged between Minister Morgan and Mr. Mariscal show that there was intense feeling on the part of the Mexican Minister of State, that the efforts of the United States were received offensively, and that the press was full of comments calculated to cultivate hostility to Americans and American interests. The diplomatic talk went on all through the Summer, and in September Minister Morgan wrote to Mr. Blaine to say that he had had one more talk with the Secretary of State for Mexico, in which he had again suggested the desire of the President of the United States to act as arbitrator.

Minister Morgan reported that he told the Mexican Secretary of State that "if the Mexican appetite for conquest had been excited, it was fortunate for us that Guatemala and not Texas was the meat it craved." Señor Mariscal then said, as he had said repeatedly before, that if there should be war, it would be the fault of Guatemala, and insisted that the facts had been misrepresented by Guatemala to the United States.

Mr. Morgan concluded a dispatch with these words: "We parted on the best of terms, but he left me more than ever convinced that nothing would prevent a war between the two countries, unless a positive position were taken by the United States, and I venture to suggest that unless the Government is prepared to announce to the Mexican Government that it will actively, if necessary, preserve the peace, it would be the part of wisdom on our side to leave the matter where it is. Negotiations on the subject will not benefit Guatemala, and you may depend upon it that what we have already done in this direction has not tended to the increasing of the cordial relations which I know it is so much your desire to cultivate with this Nation."

Mr. Blaine returned a rather sharp reply, directing Minister Morgan to insist upon the desire of the United States that the dispute should be settled without bloodshed, but before the negotiations were carried much further Mexico and Guatemala agreed to the treaty which has now, according to Mexico, been disregarded.

ARMENIAN ACTIVE AGITATION.

Earl of Kimberley Suppresses Reports, and Turks a Journal.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Westminster Gazette claims to have authority for the statement that the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will not issue the consular reports received from Armenia because they confirm the previously-received stories of massacre and outrage.

Lord Kimberley has written a letter to the Armenian Association, in which he says that none of the fifty-eight Armenians who were condemned by the tribunal at Erzinghain, in November last, and whose sentences were recently confirmed by the Court of Cassation, was condemned to death.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Mr. Adadourian, an Armenian pastor in Malden, furnishes the following from Armenia:

"It was read in the 9th of January issue of The Manzoume-I-Efkiar, the leading Armeno-Turkish daily in the Turkish capital, that the Turkish Government had suspended The Avedaper, the organ of the A. B. C. F. M., for an indefinite period. It means that the paper published something unfavorable to the interests of the ruler of Turkey. As yet, nobddy knows what the 'something' is, or how unfavorable it is to Turkish interests."

The Avedaper, which means "news bringer," is one of the oldest papers published in the Turkish Empire. Its headquarters is in Constantinople.

The venerable Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D. D., of the American Board, founded the paper in 1858.

The paper has always been published under the auspices of the American Board, and its editor is the Rev. H. S. Barnum, one of the missionaries of the board. The Avedaper is devoted to topics touching religion, home, science, and politics. Religious subjects hold the most prominent position. The Avedaper is published weekly in Armenian, Turkish, and Bulgarian.

The paper is almost indispensable for the success of the mission work and the enlightenment of the public mind. In its long history it has been very cautious in printing things that have the least bit of offensiveness in them to the Turks, yet this is the second time within a year that it has been suspended.

WAR VESSELS AT COLOMBIA.

The Bennington or the Alert Will Be Ordered to Buena Ventura.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Navy Department had not yet decided this morning which vessel—the Bennington or the Alert—was most available for duty on the Pacific coast of Colombia, but the announcement was authorized that either one of them would be ordered to Buena Ventura to-day.

The Bennington is taking coal at Mare Island, and would be ready to start to-night on the 3,200-mile journey, but the Alert, which is already at sea, is expected to reach San Diego to-day, 450 miles south of San Francisco, and the department would prefer to send her. She could reach Benua Ventura about as soon as the Bennington, having nearly 500 miles start of the speedier vessel, and is considered better adapted for a long stay in the vicinity of Panama than the Bennington.

The Atlanta will remain at Colon at the Caribean end of the isthmus railroad for the present. The United States had already agreed to a long stay of the Atlanta at Colon before the revolution broke out, the Colombian Government having long ago requested that an American war ship be directed to make a careful survey of the harbor for the purpose of accurately locating on the charts a lighthouse which has recently been completed.

STATE HONORS FOR CANROBERT

Cabinet Council Proposes Interment in the Hotel des Invalides.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Palace of the Elysée to-day, at which it was decided to bury Marshal Canrobert with State honors and inter his body in the Hotel des Invalides. It was also decided to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the appropriation of 20,000f. for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Marshal's funeral.

The body, dressed in the full uniform of a Marshal of France, with the cordon of the Legion of Honor across the breast, is lying in state in the study of the Marshal's ate lresidence, 11 Rue de Marignan, and has been viewed to-day by a constant stream of visitors.

AMNESTY AND FAURE'S MESSAGE

Priests Deprived of Stipend Will Have Their Licenses Renewed.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The moderate newspapers approve President Faure's message, but the Conservative and Socialist journals describe it as a colorless document. All of the papers approve the vote on the amnesty resolution.

In consequence of the passage of the Amnesty bill, M. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, has ordered the renewal of the licenses of priests who have been deprived of their stipend.

The Canadian Pacific Shares.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the recent heavy fall in Canadian Pacific shares was due to the selling of large blocks of stock by persons having inside information of the negotiations which are proceeding in London for the issue of $20,000,000 of stock, with interest guaranteed by the Canadian Government, with which a new line is to be built parallel to a part of the Canadian Pacific Road.

Berlin Sentry Kills a Man.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—It is reported that a sentry shot and killed a man near the Military Laboratory, at Jungfernheide, near this city, this morning. The man had been loitering in the neighborhood during the night, and was endeavoring to get away when he was shot.

Belgian Chamber's President.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—M. Biernaert, formerly Premier of Belgium, has been appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Severe Fire Loss in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Sabate's candle factory was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $100,000.

Health of Premier Crispi.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Premier Crispi is ill in bed with bronchitis. He is in no danger.

CHINA REQUESTS A LOAN

The Emperor Does Not Know that His Armies Are Beaten.

PEACE ENVOYS WILL NOT SUCCEED

Reformers of Corea Selected Among Men Who Have Had Experience as Officials in the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Central News says that China is negotiating for a gold loan of £3,000,000, at 6 per cent., through the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"Gen. Nogi reports from Huntsai that there are 10,000 Chinese near New Chwang, and that 11,000 Chinese are advancing from Tapinshan."

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Emperor William has conferred the collar of the Black Eagle upon the Emperor of Japan, and the star of the Red Eagle upon Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Minister to Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The European edition of The New-York Herald contains the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Jan. 29:

"The Herald's special correspondent, with the advanced troops of the Japanese second army in Manchuria, reports that the Japanese forces reached Huntsai on Monday evening. Scouts reported that the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Yinkao have been materially increased. The scouts are unable to proceed beyond Laopeng. The Chinese appear to have advanced along the whole line."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The cruiser Concord, which has recently been 800 miles up the Yangtse Kiang, has arrived at Woosung, on the coast north of Shanghai. She will probably continue to Chefoo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—No information has yet been received in Washington of the arrival at Hiroshima of the Chinese Peace Commissioners who, together with the Hon. John W. Foster of the United States, acting in an advisory capacity, were daily expected there.

According to the programme announced at the date of their departure from Pekin, they should now be at their destination. From advices that have reached here, officials do not anticipate any satisfactory result from the meeting of the Commissioners. The Chinese, it is said, are not empowered to act definitively in the premises; they have power only to propose or to receive terms of peace, which must be referred to the Tsung-Li-Yamen for approval.

This being the case, it is said the Japanese will not spend much time with them, believing that the Chinese are chiefly endeavoring to secure delay. The Chinese Emperor and many of the officials of China are said by the press of Japan to be almost wholly ignorant of the true condition of affairs in the field, and believe that their armies not only have not been defeated, but are actually victorious, and it is owing to this that the Peace Commissioners have not been clothed with plenary powers.

Operations by the Japanese forces, according to mail advices just received, will be prosecuted with vigor pending the meeting and action of the Commissioners.

With the Chinese at Wei-Hai-Wei on the date of the publications received were Wilde and the other American, who started for China last Summer with ex-Translator Moore of the Chinese Legation at Washington. They were captured by the Japanese forces, released on their parole, and had been supposed to be on their way to the United States. They were engaged in making nitro-glycerine, and if captured by the Japanese will undoubtedly be executed.

Advices from Seoul received by the Corean Legation here to-day show that officials of that country who have had experience in America have been chosen by the Government for the highest places in authority under the great reforms which were inaugurated recently.

Pak Chung Yang, who was the first Corean Minister to the United States, has become the Minister of Education, and is in immediate charge of the new school system, which includes the English, Japanese, and Chinese languages in the curriculum.

Ye Wen Yung, who came to this country as first Secretary of Legation with him, and succeeded him as Charge d'Affairés at Washington, is the new Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ye Cha Yun, who followed Ye Wen Yung as Chargé, a position which he held for many years, during which he became well known here, is now Vice Minister of the Agricultural Department.

Chung Kyung Won, who was the chief Royal Commissioner to the Chicago World's Fair, and who traveled extensively in America, has become Vice Minister of Justice.

The new Minister of Justice is Surh Kwang Pem, better known in Washington, where he lived ten years as an exile from Corea, as Pem K. So. He became a refugee in 1884, as a result of the conspiracy in which Kim Ok Kium was the leader, and for a time, after passing a creditable civil service examination, was a clerk in the Department of Agriculture here. He is about thirty-five years of age and a member of one of the highest families in Corea, his father being the last Prime Minister.

The dispatches state that the Tonghaks have been almost suppressed, and that the country is quiet everywhere.

GERMAN AGRARIAN CRISIS.

Herr von Hammerstein's Discussion in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, in the discussion on the agrarian estimates, Herr von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, said that the question whether or not the State should undertake the purchase and sale of foreign cereals would be carefully considered by the Council of State. The proposal, he added, might be found to contain useful ideas.

The agrarian crisis, he said, was very bad, but was not irremediable. State aid alone would be useless to meet the distress. The whole nation must help. The question of revising the treaties of commerce deserved to be considered, but that was an extremely difficult problem.

OVATION OF GERMAN STUDENTS.

Count Herbert Bismarck Is Promoted to the Rank of Colonel.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Prince Bismarck has decided to accept the proffered ovation of students on his birthday, April 1. He will receive the deputation of students at Friedrichsruh. A commers will be held in the Sagebiel Beer Hall, in Hamburg, in the evening. About 4,500 persons will take part in the celebration.

Count Herbert Bismarck, hitherto a Lieutenant Colonel à la Suite, has been promoted to be a Colonel.

Death of Douville-Maillefeu.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Count de Douville-Maillefeu is dead.

Count Louis Marie Gaston de Douville-Maillefeu was a Deputy of the Somme, for Abbeville, in the Chamber of Deputies. He was descended from one of the most ancient aristocratic families at Picardy, and his politics were Republican in the extreme. He was sixty years of age, and did not appear to be more than forty. He was impulsive, and talked almost coldly.

He was born in Paris, Aug. 7, 1835. He was graduated at the Ecole Navale in 1851, and took part in the capture of Bomarsund and in the Siberian, Italian, and Chinese compaigns, until 1860, when he resigned from the navy. He was wealthy, and when war was declared against Prussia he tried to organize a company of sharpshooters at his own expense. Administrative indifference for his plans disgusted him, he slapped an Under Prefect in the face, took office as a Captain of Engineers in the army of besieged Paris, and was captured with Gen. Clement Thomas by the Versaillais. He was condemned to death by the Government; he escaped execution by an error, and was pardoned by President Thiers.

In 1876 he was elected a Deputy at Abbeyville, defeating the royalist candidate by force of personal popularity. In 1877 he opposed the Duc de Broglie's policy, and was defeated, in consequence of this opposition, at the elections of 1878. He was re-elected in 1881, and became Chairman of the Committee on Religions, although he was obstinately a partisan of separation of Church and State, and he frankly aided Father Hyacinthe in the effort to establish a Gallican Church.

In 1885 the Seine Socialists and Radicals elected him by an overwhelming majority. He became one of the chief obstructionists in the Chamber, fought a duel with M. Sans-Leroy, who wounded him, and caused the fall of the Floquet Ministry. In 1890 he announced that he had quitted politics forever, and came to the United States. He traveled here extensively, amusing those whom his eccentricity interested by his comments on the politicians of the Chamber, and surprised everybody in 1893 by seeking re-election at Abbeville. His victory over his perpetual rival, the royalist candidate Briet de Rainvilliers, was won by only 66 votes. He was learned, kind, witty; he had many good qualities—but he lacked practical common sense.

Australian Federation Approved.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Jan. 29.—The Federation Conference to-day unanimously adopted the motion of Premier Reid of New South Wales, affirming that federation is the principal and most urgent question in Australian politics. A private and entirely harmonious discussion followed on the best means of accomplishing federation. The conference then adjourned until Thursday.

British Naval Programme.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the naval programme, which has been approved by the Cabinet, involves the construction within the ensuing financial year of four first-class, four second-class, and two third-class cruisers, twenty torpedo boats, and twenty torpedo destroyers. The cost of these vessels is to aggregate £6,500,000.

German War Ship Stein Safe.

TRIESTE, Jan. 29.—The German war ship Stein, which was reported, in a note inclosed in a floating bottle, to be sinking, is lying in this harbor, where she has been since last Thursday. Nothing has happened to her. It is surmised that some joker on board the Stein set the bottle afloat.

Serious Signs of Riot at Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29.—The Government is preparing for a possible outbreak on the part of Peixotoists and Jacobins. There was rioting in the streets last evening. The police attacked and dispersed the rioters, some of whom were injured. The outlook is somewhat serious.

Inspectors After a Forger.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Police Inspector Easton of Cape Town and Police Inspector Turrell of London have started for New-York to secure the extradition of the forger William Augustus Lippert, who was arrested in Cincinnati last December.

Churchill's Widow at Dorking.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The widow and sons of Lord Randolph Churchill are visiting with the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, at Dorking.

Canada Shipping Company.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The creditors of the Canada Shipping Company, at a meeting to-day, decided to accept a compromise of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

AN AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD FORMED

The Object Is to Promote a Professional Feeling Among Writers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The American Authors' Guild was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. The particular business or object of the club shall be: First to promote a professional spirit among authors; second, to foster a friendlier feeling and greater confidence between authors and publishers by devising some practical means of securing accurate returns of sales by the publisher; third, to advise authors as to the value of literary property and the different methods of publishing, and to see that their contracts are so drawn as to secure them their rights; fourth, to settle disputes between authors and publishers by arbitration or by an appeal to the courts; fifth, to maintain, define, and defend literary property, and advance the interests of American authors and literature; sixth, for library, literary, benevolent, and special purposes. The Trustees for the first year are James Grant Wilson, Julia Ward Howe, Moses Coit Tyler, Albert Matthews, Craven Langstroth Betts, Titus Munson Coan, Thomas W. Higginson, Richard H. Stoddard, Louise Chandler Moulton, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Olive Thorne Miller, Elizabeth A. Allen, Cynthia Cleveland, Newland Maynard, and Edwin H. Shannon. The principal offices of the club will be in New-York City.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:25 A. M.—Harlem River and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; James J. Coogan, shanty; damage, $25.

1:40 A. M.—212 West Twenty-first Street; Kate Smith, dwelling; damage, $50.

3 A. M.—203 Worth Street; cigar store; owner unknown; damage, $200.

3:40 A. M.—674 Water Street; Louis Kress, bakery; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—19 Vandewater Street; George M. Morrill & Co., printers' ink; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—113 West Seventy-second Street; Mrs. A. M. Bates, dwelling; damage slight.

5 P. M.—921 Third Avenue; Henry Roemer; damage, $15.

5:40 P. M.—934 Third Avenue; C. Ellis; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—1,501 Park Avenue; Dastre & Peterson; damage, $1,000.

10:25 P. M.—Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street; owned by Oscar Hammerstein & Co.; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington and ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, Frederick Cook of Rochester, and Gen. George S. Field of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, William Henry Clifford of Portland, Me., and Col. Henry M. Duffield of Detroit are at the Holland.

A Valued Contributor.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

He wrote for all the magazines—
Great man, without a doubt;
And this, we note,
Was what he wrote:
"Is my subscription out?"

A COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN

It Will Fight for Reform in Philadelphia's Government.

PATTISON IS FAVORED FOR MAYOR

The Organization Made Small in Order to Secure Best Results —Business Men Lead the New Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 29.—The well-known citizens and business men who have been working together to perfect an organization to oppose the election of City Solicitor Warwick, ever since his nomination was forced on the late Republican Convention by Martin and Porter, to-day announced the formation of a campaign committee. The full list of signers to their declaration of independent political principles and their vigorous denunciation of the jobbers' ring was not made public, but it is no secret that the list contains the names of many of Philadelphia's leading and most influential citizens.

The fifteen men who will do the main work in the campaign will be known as the "Anti-combine committee for the election of Robert E. Pattison as Mayor, and to secure a business administration of city affairs." Every man of the fifteen is a practical and earnest worker for political reform, and the number of members was limited in order that they could work with greater ease and with less restriction. It was thought that a larger committee would be cumbersome.

The following officers were elected at this afternoon's meeting: Walter Wood, Chairman; Charles Richardson, Vice Chairman; Joel J. Bailey, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Herbert Welsh, Secretary.

The greatest possible confidence and enthusiasm have been shown by all who have joined in the new movement, and it is expected that the influence of the reformers, who may be said to represent the best elements of all the past and present municipal reform arganizations, will be a potent factor in the campaign.

The Committee of Fifteen will arrange for many mass meetings, between now and election day, and will supervise a general canvass of the city in an effort to block repeaters, and insure an honest vote. The members of the committee are not blind to the extensive frauds now being planned by the ring, and one of their first movements will be to demand of Mayor Stuart, that he remove David Martin's influence from the Department of Public Safety, and that the policemen and firemen be directed to leave politics alone.

The following declaration has been signed by all the men engaged in the new movement, against the jobbers, and its extensive circulation throughout the city is daily bringing in the signatures of scores of converts:

The undersigned are in favor of the election of Robert E. Pattison as Mayor of Philadelphia for the following reasons:

First—Because we are opposed to the combine which for years has controlled our conventions and selected the majority of our Councilmen, officials, and public employes, leaving to the voters nothing but the ratification of its orders. Its use of franchises and patronage as rewards for partisan services has constantly tended to banish honorable men from the public service, and to promote the incompetence, extravagance, and corruption which we all deplore.

Second—Because our present City Solicitor has been the friend, associate, and political co-worker, and is now the nominee of the leaders of that combine. Their selection and support of Mr. Warwick and the bitterness of their organs against Mr. Pattison, show that it is only in Mr. Pattison, and not in Mr. Warwick, that we can hope to find sufficient antagonism to thwart their schemes and abolish their corrupt control.

Third—Because, in regard to personal character, ability, experience, resistance to corporate aggression, and devotion to public duty, the record of Mr. Pattison is second to none.

Fourth—Because Mr. Pattison's letter of acceptance is far more explicit and complete than that of Mr. Warwick in regard to grants of municipal franchises, the public investigation of suspected departments, a strict adherence to the merit system in appointments and removals, the liberation of the police and all other employes from political exactions, and their entire withdrawal from active politics.

Fifth—Because the recent revelations in regard to the manner in which the Republican Convention was secretly controlled have confirmed the worst charges of corrupt corporate influence and furnished ample justification for a change of attitude on the part of those who may have previously expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Warwick's nomination.

Sixth—Because men of all parties are rapidly learning that the subjection of municipal to national politics is a constant source of corruption and weakness in both, and we feel that there is no valid excuse for allowing our preferences on national questions to prevent us from embracing the present opportunity for dealing an effective or fatal blow to the Tammany of our own city.

All Republicans and non-partisans in sympathy with this movement are invited to send their names to Herbert Welsh, Secretary, Room 313, 1213 and 1215 Filbert Street.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

The Municipal League Asks the Legislature to Take Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Municipal League this afternoon. Copies were at once forwarded to Representative Riter and Senator C. Wesley Thomas for presentation in the House and the Senate at Harrisburg:

Whereas, It is a matter of common report and frequent assertion by the newspapers of all parties that improper, corporate, and other influences have been exerted, directly or indirectly, and do now most injuriously and corruptly affect the action of the City Councils of Philadelphia to such an extent as to secure the passage or ordinances contrary to the interests of the municipality; and

Whereas, The allegations of such improper influence and corruption have been especially numerous and emphatic in connection with a recent ordinance, commonly known as the "Suburban Trolley Ordinance"; and

Whereas, The Hon. Matthew S. Quay, Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, has recently, on the floor of the United States Senate, made the following statement: "A gentleman who is very high in political position in the City of Philadelphia, a Republican National Committeeman, stated within the last thirty-six hours to a member of the other house, and to a judician officer of the City of Philadelphia also, as a reason why he could not preserve plighted faith, and could not do what ought to be done in regard to an important nomination to be made there to-day, that he was under a salary from a great corporation for the last three years—a salary large enough to maintain his family—and he was compelled to do what the corporation wished him to do and not what he himself desired and felt that he ought to do"; and,

Whereas, It appears to have been definitely ascertained that the "plighted faith" referred to by Senator Quay was a promise so to control the nominating convention of a great political party that it would select a certain candidate; and,

Whereas, It is believed that there is a general public demand for a thorough and impartial investigation of these matters;

Now, therefore, your petitioners respectfully pray that your honorable bodies appoint a committee to investigate the charges hereinbefore specifically mentioned, with power also in its discretion to investigate other charges of a similar character affecting the Municipal Government of said city, the said association to be armed with full power to take evidence, compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers, and to employ counsel.

And your petitioners further pray that they may also be represented by counsel during such investigation and in the examination of witnesses.

The resolutions sent to Harrisburg bear the signatures of George Burnham, Jr., and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Municipal League.

LECTURES ON MUSIC BY PROF. WARREN

A Free Series to be Given in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College.

President Seth Low of Columbia College has announced a course of ten free lectures on music, to be delivered by George William Warren, Professor of Music at Columbia. Prof. Warren is also the organist at St. Thomas's Church, on Fifth Avenue. The lectures will be given in Room 16 of Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, on successive Mondays, beginning Feb. 11.

The subjects of these illustrated lectures will be the origin, material, and history of music; phenomena of sound, pitch, and character of tone; acoustics, intervals, scales, melody, and harmony; key relationships and enharmonic mysteries; dynamics, rhythm, phrasing, (or true expression of performance;) effects of music on the emotions; musical form, composition, and composers, with reminiscences; how to study music; necessity of being well grounded in the rudiments; the pianoforte and its great use to the student; the keyboard a diagram of music; the voice and vocal music; choirs and vocal societies; the orchestra and the instruments composing it, especially the violin.

The subject of the last lecture, which will be given at St. Thomas's Church, for the sake of ample illustration, is the organ.

The last of the series of lectures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on "The Evolution of the Pianoforte," will be given Saturday, Feb. 2, by Morris Steinert. It will be illustrated by specimens from the Steinert collection of keyboard instruments.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Boston Customs Offices—Daniel F. Buckley, to be Surveyor of Customs; Albert B. Stearns, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, and William A. Hyde, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston.

Army Promotions—Capt. C. F. Powell, to be Major; First Lieut. G. D. Fitch, to be Captain, and Second Lieut. Chester Harding, to be First Lieutenant in Corps of Engineers.

Judge Jackson Slightly Better.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Jan. 29.—The condition of Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court of the United States, is somewhat improved to-day. His throat troubles have left him, but the liver has become involved and dropsical symptoms have developed. The patient will leave to-morrow or next day for his home in Tennessee. Dr. T. M. McIntosh, the physician in charge, thinks there is no immediate danger.

You will prize HINDERCORNS for the comfort it gives. It removes the corns perfectly. Parker's Ginger Tonic the best cough cure.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw." A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

BROOKS—SPENCER.—On Jan. 29, 1895, at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, by Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Sarah Colwell, daughter of Charles E. Spencer, to Mr. John I. Brooks, Jr.

CARROLL—BOWERS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at Christ Church, Boulevard and 71st St., by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. D., Bradish J. Carroll to Marion, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bowers.

DIED.

BRICE.—Died, Jan. 28, Annie Elizabeth, wife of the late Israel Bartrain Brice.

Funeral services from her son-in-law's, C. H. Roberts, 53 West 127th St., Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 7:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

COOPER.—At his residence, 113 East 21st St., on Tuesday morning, George Campbell Cooper.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Friday morning, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his late residence, 567 Park Av., Robert G. Cornell, husband of Mary C. Cornell.

Funeral services at Baptist Church of the Epiphany Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

DINWIDDIE.—At Scarborough-on-Hudson, on Monday, Jan. 28, Ann Hornaby Menzies, widow of Robert Dinwiddie, aged 81 years.

Funeral services at her residence on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 3:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:05 P. M. Returning leaving Scarborough at 4:49 P. M. Interment private.

EDMISTON.—On the 28th inst., after a long and painful illness, John Edmiston, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral private from his late residence at Bloomfield, N. J. Interment in Greenwood.

Glasgow papers please copy.

FENNO.—On Jan. 29, Dorothy Curtis, infant daughter of William E. and Leah J. Fenno, aged 1 year and 8 months, at Morris Heights, N. Y.

Funeral services 2 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 31.

FOOTE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 114 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895, Arthur Wallington Foote.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, Charles Chauncey Gardiner, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 26, in her 82d year, Evelina, widow of Ben Graham and daughter of the late Dr. Bartow White of Fishkill Village, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence on Friday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M.

HARPER.—On Monday, the 28th inst., at her residence, 42 East 49th St., Gertrude O. Franks, wife of Franklin Harper.

Funeral services at her late residence, 42 East 49th St., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at New-Windsor, N. Y., at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

INGERSOLL.—Springfield, Mass., Jan. 27, Harriet Child, widow of the late Major Edward Ingersoll.

Boston papers please copy.

MATHER.—On Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, at her residence, 55 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, Mary Louisa, widow of Howard Mather, and eldest daughter of the late Henry Suydam, Jr., in the 67th year of her age.

Funeral from Christ Church, Clinton, corner of Harrison St., Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

McCARTHY.—At Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 29, Edward Dorr McCarthy, in the 56th year of his age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEYER.—In this city, on Jan. 28, 1895, Ann Maria Price, widow of the late M. H. Meyer, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 33 West Washington Square, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock.

NEWCOMB.—Elizabeth Palmer, widow of the late Colin G. Newcomb, in her 79th year.

Services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Lyle, at Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J. Carriages will meet Northern Railroad train leaving foot of 23d St. North River at 1:10 P. M. and foot of Chambers St. at 1:20 P. M.

OSTRANDER.—At his residence, 95 Clark St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, Ferdinand William Ostrander, M. D., in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

OWEN.—On Monday, Jan. 28, 1895, William A., son of Daniel and the late Baffey Owen, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 250 West 54th St. Please omit flowers.

RENWICK.—At his late residence, No. 29 Park Av., on Sunday morning, Henry Brevoort Renwick, eldest son of the late Prof. Jas. Renwick, LL. D., of Columbia College, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SLATOR.—On Monday, Jan. 28, Thomas Slator.

Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 131 Jewett Av., Port Richmond, S. I., Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Boats from New-York leave every half hour.

SMILLIE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, in this city, on Sunday, 27th January, Anna Cook Smillie, wife of James D. Smillie and daughter of the late Edward Cook.

Funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner 4th Av. and 20th St., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

TWEED.—At Taunton, Mass., Jan. 27, Huldah A., widow of Hon. Harrison Tweed.

Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

WARING.—On the 28th inst., Lydia C. Waring, daughter of the late Edward Van Ranst.

Funeral arrives at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles N. Thomas, 131 West 78th St., on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Greenwood.

FRIENDS OF CREMATION MAY WITHOUT permit visit the Marble Columbarium at Fresh Pond, opposite Luthe

ALL OF ANCIENT LINEAGE

Members of the Society of Colonial Wars and Their Ancestry.

WELL-KNOWN MEN UPON THE ROLLS

The Organization Soon to Give a Dinner to Commemorate an Anniversary of the Treaty of Paris.

The Society of Colonial Wars, which will give a dinner at the Hotel Waldorf Feb. 11, to commemorate the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the Treaty of Paris, was organized May 9, 1893, in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, by delegates from five States and the District of Columbia. The Governor General is Frederic J. de Peyster; the Secretary General of the Stewards is Henry C. Swords, President of the Real Estate Trust Company.

The aims and purposes of this society are to celebrate the events of Colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Its members, without exception, must be lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor, who either served as a military or naval officer, under authority of the colonies during the above-named period, or who held office in any of the colonies or belonged to any of the legislative bodies in the colonies of New-Netherlands, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, or a collateral representative of an ancestor such as above specified, having filed with the Secretary General of the society written renunciations from all other persons having nearer representations.

Included in the society's membership are some of the best-known men in the country. These are the lines of descent by which some of the members are entitled to be enrolled in the society:

John Jacob Astor.—Seventh in descent from Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, 1600-1684; Colonel of the City Train Band, 1649, and in 1655-64 the last Burgomaster of New-Amsterdam under the Dutch, before the English conquest. Third in descent from Col. John Armstrong, 1725-1795, of the Pennsylvania Provincial forces, Braddock's campaign; commanded expedition at Kittanning, Sept. 8, 1756, for which services the City of Philadelphia voted him a silver medal; he served at Forts London and Pitt, 1764, in the expedition against the Susquehannas, 1763, and commanded the Highlanders and Pennsylvania troops in the expedition against Fort Duquesne.

James William Beekman—Sixth in descent from Wilhelmus Beekman, 1623-1707; Lieutenenant in the Burghers' Corps, New-Amsterdam, 1652-1665; Vice Director on the South River, 1658-64; Schout at Esopus, 1664; Deputy Mayor New-York, 1681-1683. Fifth in descent from Col. Gerardus Beekman, M. D., 1653-1723; Captain of militia at Flatbush, 1681; Major, 1689; Lieutenant Colonel of Kings County Militia, 1698; Colonel, 1700-1703; member of Leisler's Council, 1690-1691; member of Council, 1705-1723; President and Deputy Governor, 1709-10. Eighth in descent from Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, 1600-1684; in the 1649 Colonel of the City Train Band, and in 1655-64 the last Burgomaster of New-Amsterdam under the Dutch before the English conquest.

Frederic H. Betts.—Third in descent from Samuel Comstock Betts, 1732-1823; soldier in the Second Company, Ninth Regiment of Connecticut Foot, 1767. Eighth in descent from Abraham Cruttenden, Assistant of Colony of New-Haven, 1639, and Treasurer, 1675-80. Eighth in descent from John Haynes, 1594-1653; third Governor of Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1635; first Governor of Connecticut, six terms, 1639-53; Commissioner to the Congress of United Colonies of New-England, 1643. Eighth in descent from Edward Rosseter, Assistant of Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1629-39.

Amory Sibley Carhart.—Eighth in descent from Major William Phillips, commander of the Yorkshire forces, Maine, 1663; one of the King's Commissioners, and Justice for settling the affairs of New-England; Major Commandant of the military forces of the Province of Maine, 1665.

Hanover Clarkson.—Sixth in descent from Matthew Clarkson, commissioned in 1689 by William III. Secretary of the colony of New-York, holding office until his death, in 1702.

Joseph Livingston Delafield.—Seventh in descent from Robert Livingston, 1654-1728; first proprietor of the Manor of Livingston; member of the Council, Colony of New-York, 1698 and 1701; member of the Colonial Assembly, 1709-11.

Frederic J. de Peyster.—Fifth in descent from Abraham de Peyster, 1657-1728; Mayor of New-York, 1691-95; Chief Justice and member of the Royal Council, 1698; Acting Governor, 1700; Treasurer of the Province of New-York and New-Jersey from 1706 to 1721.

Louis Fitzgerald.—Brigadier General, First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. Seventh in descent from Col. Peter Schuyler, 1657-1724; Lieutenant of Horse, 1685; commanded a company at Schenectady, and in 1689 was in command of the fort at Albany. For many years he was Delegate to the Councils of the Five Nations, who honored him with the name of "Queeder." He led the expedition which ended in the capture of Fort La Prairie, member of the King's Council, 1692-1720, and as President, acting Governor of the Province.

Frederic Gallatin.—Third in descent from Capt. James Nicholson, 1737-1804, who commanded a vessel from Maryland at the capture of Havana from the Spaniards in 1762; afterward Senior Captain in the Continental Navy.

Frederick Dent Grant, Colonel, late U. S. A.—Fourth in descent from Capt. Noah Grant, 1718-1656, of Grant's Hill, Connecticut; served as Lieutenant in Capt. Rodgers's Scouts at Lake George, November, 1755; promoted Captain Seventh Company Second Connecticut Regiment, 1756. He had distinguished himself so greatly during the campaign that the Assembly, in 1756, voted him "thirty Spanish milled dollars" as a gratuity, at the same time giving Capt. Israel Putnam fifty such dollars; he was killed Sept. 20, 1756, while out with a scouting party of Mohawks and Highlanders from Fort William Henry.

James Hooker Hamersley.—Fourth in descent from William Hamersley, 1687-1752; an officer in the British Navy, stationed at New-York 1716. Eighth in descent from Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, "First Resident Director of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck," 1646-48, and commander of the fort at Rensselaerstein.

Abraham Riker Lawrence.—Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York. Fifth in descent from Major Thomas Lawrence, patentee of Newtown, L. I.; commander of the Queens County forces, 1689. Fifth in descent from Col. William Smith, page to Charles II; Governor of Tangier, 1675-83; received the grant of Saint George's Manor, L. I., from William III., 1693; member of the Colonial Council of New-York, 1691-1701; Judge of the Court of Admiralty of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, 1683-97; commander of the Suffolk forces, 1683; Justice of the Supreme Court of New-York, 1691, Chief Justice of the Colony, 1692-1700-02; Colonial Governor, 1701.

Philip L. Livingston.—Sixth in descent from Robert Livingston, 1654-1728; First Lord to the Manor of Livingston; member of the Council, Colony of New-York, 1698 and 1701; member of Colonial Assembly, 1709 and 1711. Eighth in descent from Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, "First Resident Director of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck," 1646-48, and commander of fort at Rensselaerstein.

Howland Pell.—Ninth in descent by representation from Surgeon Thomas Pell, 1608-60, who served in the Pequot war, 1636; Deputy from Fairfield, Conn., to the General Court, and first Lord of Pelham Manor, N. Y. Seventh in descent from Major John Pell, 1643-1702; second Lord of the Manor of Pelham; member of the New-York Provincial Assembly for Westchester County, 1691-5; Captain of Horse, provincial forces, New-York, 1684; Major, 1692; French and Indian war. Eighth in descent from Walter Clarke, Governor of Rhode Island, King Philip's war. Seventh in descent from Zoeth Howland, killed by Indians in King Philip's war, 1675. Seventh in descent from Col. Thomas Willett, 1645-1722; commander of Queens County militia, 1683-9; member of Governor's Council, 1690-98; Province of New-York, French and Indian war. Seventh in descent from Capt. William Lawrence, 1623-80, Queens County militia.

Philip Rhinelander.—Sixth in descent from Hendrick Cuyler, Major of the Albany Troop, French and Indian wars, 1689. Fourth in descent from Henry Cruger, 1707-8; member New-York Provincial Assembly, 1745-59; member King's Council, 1767-72.

Charles Augustus Schermerhorn.—Sixth in descent from Symon Schermerhorn, who, at the destruction of Schenectady by the French and Indians, Feb. 8, 1690, though wounded, rode to Albany to give the alarm. Third in descent from David Grim, 1738-1826; of the privateers of the King of Prussia and General Wolfe, 1757-8; in an engagement in which an enemy's ship was blown up, a package with valuable information fell on the deck of the General Wolfe.

George Richard Schieffelin.—Seventh in descent from Major John Pell, 1643-1702; second Lord of the Manor of Pelham; member of New-York Provincial Assembly for Westchester County, 1691-5; Captain of Horse, provincial forces, New-York, 1684; Major, 1692, French and Indian war. Sixth in descent from Capt. William Lawrence, 1623-90; Queens County militia.

Henry Cotheal Swords.—Third in descent from Lieut. Thomas Swords, Fifty-fifth Regiment of Foot, British Army; Fort George, Albany, and New-York City.

Frederick Diodati Thompson.—Eighth in descent from Lion Gardiner, 1599-1663; Lieutenant in the English Army, engineer and master of works of fortification in Leaguers of the Prince of Orange in the Low Countries; Commander of Saybrook Fort, Pequot war; first Englishman seated in New-York; Lord of the Isle of Wight, (now called Gardiner's Island.) Fourth in descent from Col. Abraham Gardiner, Suffolk County, New-York provincial militia, 1772. Eighth in descent from Roger Ludlow, 1590-1665; Assistant General Court, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630; Deputy Governor 1634; served with Mason as "adviser" in Pequot war; Deputy Governor Connecticut Colony, 1639; Commander in Chief of Connecticut forces in anticipated conflict with the Manhattoes and Dutch. Fifth in descent from Roger Wolcott, 1679-1767; Major General at siege of Louisburg, and Governor of Connecticut. Fourth in descent from Matthew Griswold, 1714-99; Captain of the Train Band of Lyme, Conn., 1739; Major of Third Regiment of Horse and Foot of Connecticut, 1766; member of the Governor's Council, 1759-65; Chief Justice, 1769; Deputy Governor, 1771.

Henry Graff Trevor.—Seventh in descent from Antoine Lispenard, who was bearer of military dispatches from Gov. Dongan of New-York to Marquis de Nouville, Governor of Canada, 1687. Returning alone in Winter, he warned the English of the French expedition known as the "snow-shoe expedition," which resulted in the defeat of the French. Sixth in descent from Capt. Anthony Lispenard, 1683-1758; New-York colonial force. Fifth in descent from Col. Leonard Lispenard, 1715-90; member of the New-York Colonial Assembly, 1759-68; also member of the First Colonial Congress, 1765. Seventh in descent from Harman Rutgers, 1711; private in the Burgher Corps of New-Amsterdam, 1653.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt.—Seventh in descent from Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, 1600-1684; Colonel of the City Train Band, 1649, and in 1655-64 the last Burgomaster of New-Amsterdam before the English conquest.

Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer.—Seventh in descent from Kilian Van Rensselaer, 1595-1670; the first Patroon of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck. Sixth in descent from Jeremias Van Rensselaer, second Patroon; member of the Colonial Assembly; Colonel of Militia at Albany. Fourth in descent from Col. Johannes Van Rensselaer, 1708-1783; New-York provincial forces.

James M. Varnum.—Seventh in descent from Samuel Varnum, 1594-1649; Ipswich, Mass.; took part in Indian wars in Massachusetts. Sixth in descent from Samuel Varnum, 1620, who served in Capt. Nicholas Manning's company of Ipswich, in Narragansett campaign, King Philip's war.

William Gordon Verplanck.—Seventh in descent from Cveleyn Ver Planck, 1637-1684; Ensign, 1673, in garrison at the fort in New-York City. Fifth in descent from Philip Ver Planck, 1695-1771; Ensign in Col. Vetch's regiment, Massachusetts Colonial Forces, 1711; Commissioners to the Six Nations, 1746; Commissioner for Fortifications, 1755; member New-York Provincial Assembly, 1734-68.

James Norman De Rapelje Whitehouse.—Seventh in descent from Col. Jeromus Remsen, 1754-80, provincial forces, New-York. Sixth in descent from Joris Rapelje, 1675-1756; Lieutenant in his Majesty's forces, Queens County, New-York.

Thomas M. D. Biddle.—Sixth in descent from William Biddle, member of the Council of the General Assembly for the Province of West Jersey, 1682.

Andrew Cheves Dulles.—Sixth in descent from George Maris, member of the Assembly, Province of Pennsylvania, nine terms, 1684-93; member of Provincial Council, 1695. Third in descent from Capt. William Beatty, member of the Commons House of the Province of South Carolina, and Captain of Militia.

Edmund Jennings Lee, M.D.—Seventh in descent from Col. Richard Lee, Burgess of the Colony of Virginia, 1647; Secretary of State, 1651; member of the King's Council, 1651-63. Sixth in descent from Col. Richard Lee, member of King's Council, naval officer, 1692-1704.

John Henry Livingston.—Seventh in descent from Robert Livingston, 1654-1728; first Lord of the Manor of Livingston; member of the Council Colony of New-York, 1698 and 1701; member of the Colonial Assembly, 1709 and 1711. Eighth in descent from Col. Peter Schuyler, 1657-1724, Lieutenant of Horse, 1685; commanded a company at Schenectady, and in 1689 was in command of the fort at Albany. For many years he was Delegate to the Councils of the Five Nations, who honored him with the name of "Queeder." He led the expedition which ended in the capture of Fort La Prairie; member of the King's Council, 1692-1720; and, as President, Acting Governor of the Province of New-York.

Charles Cotesworthpinckney Norris.—Seventh in descent from Edward Middleton, member of the Grand Council, 1678-84, Province of South Carolina. Sixth in descent from Arthur Middleton, Commissioner to Virginia, 1715; member and Speaker of the Commons; President of the Convention of 1719; member and President of the Council, and Royal Governor, 1725-30, Province of South Carolina.

John Rodman Paul.—Fifth in descent from John Rodman, 1679-1756; for many years a member of the Provincial Assembly of New-Jersey, and Aug. 27, 1738, was appointed one of his Majesty's Council, which office he held for eighteen years; Commissioner to the Mohican Indians, 1749.

THE EDITOR SAID HE WAS A MAN OF PEACE

But He Accommodated an Indignant Subscriber Who Sought Trouble.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—J. Hull Davidson, ex-Mayor and ex-City Collector, and one of the best-known horsemen in the United States, attacked Charles Moore, editor of a local paper, to-day, because the latter had said in his paper that injustice was done a negro who stole a hog and got six years in the penitentiary, when $15,000 had been stolen from the City Collector's office, yet Davidson walked the streets.

To-day Davidson, after reading the criticism, slapped Moore, and then drew a pistol. Moore said he was a man of peace, but he did not object to a fist fight.

Pistols were laid aside, and a knock-down and drag-out fight resulted, in the presence of 250 people. Honors were evenly divided.

CHICAGO CALLS FOR BOND LEGISLATION

The Bankers and Merchants Approve of the President's Plan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The following telegram, signed by all the bankers in Chicago, was this afternoon forwarded to Senators Palmer and Cullom and Congressman Aldrich:

The bankers of Chicago respectfully urge the members of the Senate and House, irrespective of party, to unite in the immediate passage of a bill in conformity with the President's message. Business interests of the country demand such action.

A message of like import, signed by prominent merchants, was also telegraphed to the same gentlemen this evening.

Objects to His Wife's Stage Life.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Papers in a divorce suit were served in the Schiller Theatre last night on Inda Palmer, who plays Mrs. Bumble in the "Oliver Twist" company. Her husband is Capt. Alexander C. McGuard, whose command is stationed at Fort Brady, Mich. The charge in the bill is desertion, and the officer adds that garrison life has been made unpleasant by his wife's theatrical life. They were married about eighteen years ago in New-York, where Mrs. McGuard's family is said to be of high social standing. She has been on the stage four years.

Sentenced to Sit in the Pulpit.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Some time ago, while two young men were carelessly handling a revolver in a United Brethren Church at Bellegrove, Penn., one of them was accidentally shot in the arm. The authorities of the church discussed the propriety of prosecuting them or requiring them to make a public apology. Failing to reach a satisfactory conclusion, it was finally decided to compel them to sit in the pulpit, one on each side of the minister, at three Sabbath services in succession. This punishment is now being carried into effect.

The Nederland Life Statement.

The Nederland Life Insurance Company, Limited, of Amsterdam, Holland, which in October, 1893, established a branch in the United States under management of L. I. Dubourcq, publishes its second annual statement, which shows the steady and conservative progress of the company in this country, the total premiums received during last year being $116,665, and the total number of policies issued and in force being 1,913, having had only four death claims, a remarkably low rate of mortality. Their total admitted assets are $325,505, of which over $300,000 are in United States bonds and cash on hand.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

It may not be generally known that probably the best picture ever painted of "the old Commodore," Vanderbilt, is in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, where the Committee of Seventy holds its meetings. It hangs on the line with a portrait of William H. Vanderbilt, Cyrus W. Field, and a lot of other men famous for the millions they possessed.

Napoleon Sarony, the well-known photographer, has had a rough time of it with pneumonia, but his physicians say that he has sufficiently recovered to take a new lease of life. He has shown remarkable recuperative powers for a man seventy-four years old. It is only a few years ago since Sarony was the fashionable fad in photography. He boasts of having posed more beautiful women and given sittings to more famous men than any other photographer in this country. He has more than three hundred thousand negatives stored away in his studio, and at least half of them are pictures of people who were once in demand for shop window sales. Sarony was in Europe when the war swept away his savings. Nothing but the "wet process" in photography was known here then. Sarony had a brother who was a photographer at Scarborough, an English watering place. He went to him, learned the business in a few months, and came over here to introduce the "dry process," then coming into vogue. He also brought over the headrest, and a few other improvements not known here at the time. In a few years he accumulated a fortune. Lately, with the development of electric lighting, others have pushed to the front, and the public has heard less of Sarony. Charlotte Cushman used to call him "that interesting, little crazy man," while Wilkie Collins, with whom he was on terms of warm friendship, used to address him in his letters as "my wonderful Sarony."

William A. Fisher, the leader of the Baltimore bar, and probably the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, has lately been in this city. Mr. Fisher represented Baltimore City in the State Senate in 1880-81, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court bench in 1882, and resigned Jan. 1, 1887. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with his son, Este, and his son-in-law, William Cabell Bruce. Judge Fisher is connected with nearly all the leading charities of Baltimore either as Trustee or attorney. He was graduated at Princeton and studied law under William Schley, one of the greatest lawyers of his time, and the man who fought "the pattern duel," with William Cost Johnson, member of Congress, &c. Resenting an imputation upon his official integrity, Mr. Schley sent Mr. Johnson a peremptory challengs, which was accepted. They met near Alexandria, Va., Feb. 13, 1837. There was but a single exchange of shots. At the first fire both were wounded, Mr. Schley slightly, Mr. Johnson more severely. This duel was also remarkable for the prominence of the men who accompanied the duelists to the field. Mr. Schley was accompanied by Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer of Maryland and Gov. Pickens of South Carolina, who acted as his seconds. Mr. Johnson's seconds were Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia and Gen. Campbell of South Carolina. Drs. Hall and Cousin were the surgeons. Col. Stewart, James Alfred Pearce, John Lee of Needwood, Md., and Gen. Waddy Thompson of South Carolina, were on the ground as friends of the combatants. The latter was sent by Henry Clay to prevent if possible, under any circumstances, a second fire. After the exchange of shots Mr. Johnson, in the handsomest manner and of his own accord, stated that he was aware of the inaccurate report which had been made of his language to Mr. Schley, and that the latter was justified in basing his challenge upon such report, and he regretted that he had not felt at liberty, upon receipt of the challenge, to deny having uttered a single word reflecting upon or in any way impugning Mr. Schley's motives. The men were reconciled upon the ground and were warm friends thereafter. The affair received the name at the time of "the pattern duel," both from the extreme punctilio exhibited by the principals and the exact observance by the seconds of all the rules and courtesies proper to such an occasion, and from the happy manner in which the meeting ended.

—To strangers in town who, for some reason or other, are compelled to remain over Sunday, Dr. Parkhurst's church occupies the place that Beecher's church used to ten years ago. Every hotel clerk now knows how to direct the way to Dr. Parkhurst's church. You hear people inquiring about it of the conductors on Broadway and Fourth Avenue cars. Popular curiosity to see the man and hear him talk is quite as great out of town as it is right here in New-York. The result is that the Madison Square Presbyterian Church is uncomfortably crowded every Sunday that Dr. Parkhurst preaches. It is necessary to lock the doors of the pews so that people who rent them will not be barred out by strangers. People elbow one another in the aisles until long after the service has begun, patiently waiting until the ushers think it safe to dispose of them in the hired sittings not occupied. Camp stools are crowded thick around the altar, and four or five people are stowed away on the steps leading to the pulpit. People who come ten minutes after the service has begun must be content to remain in the vestry, where they can hear very well, but cannot see anything. Even the choir loft is invaded at times. All this suggests a larger church for Dr. Parkhurst. The Metropolitan Insurance Company wants the property badly enough to offer a good many hundred thousand dollars for it, but for some reason or other the Trustees of the church will not sell. So the company has built all around the church property, dwarfing the building into comparative insignificance, compared with the huge pile of white marble adjoining it, and shutting out so much light that it is necessary to burn electric lamps at the morning service, even on a bright day.

Fell or Jumped from a Window.

The wife of George Vredenburg either fell or jumped from a second-story window of her residence, 267 West Eleventh Street, last night, and was so seriously injured that she may not live. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

The woman became a mother about a month ago, but the child only lived a few days. Since the death of her babe, Mrs. Vredenburg has been subject to fits of melancholia, and was carefully watched. This vigilance was relaxed last evening, and while she was left alone in the front room the accident happened. The family insist that the woman fell out of the window accidentally while looking out into the street.

The Czar Upholds Autocracy.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the Czar was called upon to-day by delegations representing the nobility of the principal cities and many provincial and district assemblies, who congratulated him upon his recent marriage. In replying to their congratulations the Czar said he had learned that in some of the provincial assemblies voices had been raised proposing that the assemblies have a share in state affairs, and expressing other absurd desires. He therefore wished everybody to understand that he devoted all his powers to his dear country, but that he was firmly resolved, as was his dear father, to uphold the autocracy of the Czar.

BROOKLYN'S GOOD BOWLING

Defeated the Manhattans Twice in the Wheelmen's Tournament.

THE VISITORS MADE A RECORD SCORE

Capt. Staubach's First Appearance After a Week's Duty with National Guard—Manhattans Lead in Each Game.

The Manhattan and Brooklyn Bicycle Clubs' bowling teams met last night at Uncle Sam's Alleys, 331 Bowery, in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The Brooklyn team won both games, the first by 52 pins and the second by 72 pins. The games were hotly contested and were exciting from start to finish.

Capt. Staubach of the Manhattans was with the soldiers in Brooklyn last week. He acted as Commissary Sergeant of the Eighth Battalion. His appearance in the alleys was the signal for considerable cheering. The week with the Brooklyn rioters had not left him in good trim for bowling, but he did very well, notwithstanding his hard experiences.

The Manhattans started off well in the first game and kept in the lead until the fourth frame. Then the visitors pulled up, and, holding the lead, finally won. Allen, for the Brooklyns, made top score, 185, and Leach, 178, was second.

The Manhattans led in the first frame in the second game, but dropped behind on the next frame. Then they played a good up-hill game and forced the visitors to make the highest score they have made in the tournament in order to win. At the end of the sixth frame the Manhattans were only two ahead, and they had great hopes of winning. For the home team, Pelin made the good score of 213, and for the Brookiyns, Anderson scored 207.

Following is the summary of the games:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweeney	2	2	6	130
Anderson	4	1	5	152
Hurley	2	4	4	133
Leach	1	8	1	178
Allen	4	5	1	185
Total	13	20	17	798

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	2	4	4	151
Staubach	2	3	5	147
Fraenkle	2	4	4	141
McFarland	3	3	4	156
Bartsch	3	3	4	151
Total	12	17	21	746

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	66	137	212	308	395	481	576	642	724	798
Manhattan	75	143	218	288	352	447	512	590	674	746

Scorers—C. W. Smith and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—R. G. Betts. Averages—Brooklyn, 159 3-5; Manhattan, 149 1-5.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sweeney	2	5	3	169
Anderson	4	5	1	207
Hobby	2	3	5	143
Leach	3	4	3	165
Allen	2	7	1	184
Total	13	24	13	859

MANHATTAN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Pelin	4	6	0	213
Staubach	1	3	6	131
Meyer	1	4	5	139
McFarland	2	4	4	146
Fraenkle	1	6	3	158
Total	9	23	18	787

FRAMES.

Brooklyn	80	170	253	325	400	465	563	688	788	859
Manhattan	83	149	234	319	390	463	540	616	691	787

Averages—Brooklyn, 171 4-5; Manhattan, 157 2-5. Scorers—C. W. Smith and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

INTERCLUB'S BEST SCORE.

Carletons Rolled 929 in a Game with Montauks—Purdy Downs 235 Pins.

The twelfth round of games in the Brooklyn Interclub League was commenced last night. The Montauk team tried conclusions with the Carleton five at the latter's alleys. Both games were close and interesting, and the "rooters" present had plenty of occasion to give vent to their feelings, and they did, such yelling and stamping never having been heard at the Carleton Club before. In the first game Capt. Hoyt's men took the lead in the first frame, but that did not discourage Ebbets and his men to any account, as the Carleton five took the lead in the third frame and won as they pleased, rolling the remarkable score of 929 and carrying off the high score honors of the tournament. Stoner rolled high score, 222.

The second game was exciting throughout, as it was a nip-and-tuck fight, resulting in a victory for the Montauks by 12 pins.

The Columbia and Midwood Clubs broke even at the Columbia Club.

The two games between Aurora Grata and Oxford at the Oxford Club alleys were won by the latter.

At the Union League Club the Lincolns defeated the home team in two games. In the first game they rolled 928. Purdy rolled high score—235, the highest individual score of the tournament—beating Lounsbury, who had been top man with 228.

The score follows:

FIRST GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	6	3	1	222
Mason	4	5	1	189
Van Siclen	4	2	4	163
Ebbets	2	7	1	181
Frankish	4	3	3	174
Total	20	20	10	929

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	4	3	167
Callaghan	3	3	4	161
Allen	2	6	2	165
Swan	4	3	3	180
Hoyt	3	3	4	143
Total	5	19	16	816

SECOND GAME.

CARLETON.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Stoner	3	7	0	192
Mason	2	5	3	157
Newhall	2	5	3	155
Ebbets	2	7	1	172
Frankish	2	4	4	155
Total	11	28	11	831

MONTAUK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Willets	3	2	5	145
Callaghan	1	7	2	162
Allen	4	3	3	181
Swan	4	6	0	205
Hoyt	2	5	3	150
Total	14	23	13	843

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	2	8	0	192
O'Connor	3	3	4	148
Langen	3	3	4	152
York	2	5	3	156
Wilson	1	6	3	154
Total	11	25	14	802

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	6	4	0	223
Hubbard	2	3	5	147
Matthews	0	6	4	145
Johnson	1	5	4	144
Haviland	2	2	6	125
Total	11	20	19	785

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Judge	3	3	4	152
O'Connor	1	3	6	135
Langen	2	4	4	151
York	2	3	6	130
Wilson	0	5	5	135
Total	8	17	25	708

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinbugler	2	6	2	174
Hubbard	1	4	5	137
Matthews	0	4	6	125
Johnson	3	5	2	194
Haviland	4	4	2	198
Total	11	23	17	828

FIRST GAME.

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	2	4	4	146
Lee	3	5	2	182
Beard	2	8	0	187
Whitsley	2	5	3	160
Fisher	3	4	3	165
Total	12	26	12	840

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gorderson	2	4	4	158
Holste	3	5	2	175
Tucker	4	5	1	196
McClement	3	4	3	179
Morse	0	3	7	119
Total	12	21	17	827

SECOND GAME.

OXFORD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Taylor	3	4	3	165
Lee	2	5	3	172
Beard	3	5	2	181
Whittsley	0	6	4	147
Fisher	1	5	4	150
Total	9	25	16	815

AURORA GRATA.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gooduson	4	5	1	197
Holste	1	2	7	120
Tucker	3	2	5	140
McClement	2	6	2	163
Morse	2	4	4	146
Total	12	19	19	766

FIRST GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	0	6	4	143
Quinn	4	3	3	168
Jones	1	5	4	145
Robbins	3	4	3	157
Miller	0	6	4	137
Total	8	24	18	750

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	3	5	2	175
Purdy	8	0	2	235
Swaney	5	4	1	207
Olmsted	2	5	3	157
Bannster	3	3	4	154
Total	21	17	12	928

SECOND GAME.

UNION LEAGUE.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Lounsbury	5	2	3	182
Quinn	1	3	6	130
Jones	2	4	4	146
Robbins	1	6	3	161
Miller	4	3	3	177
Total	13	18	19	796

LINCOLN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Riggs	4	4	2	195
Purdy	4	3	3	167
Swaney	2	4	4	154
Olmsted	4	5	1	191
Bannster	3	4	3	167
Total	17	20	13	874

FIRST GAME.

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	7	2	1	224
Young	3	4	3	170
Rose	1	4	5	137
Lyon	4	3	3	170
Peterkin	3	5	3	178
Total	18	18	15	879

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	5	4	3	148
Rose	2	4	4	147
Simpson	1	4	5	137
Bollinger	3	4	3	156
Remson	3	4	3	156
Total	12	20	18	744

SECOND GAME.

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	2	3	5	143
Young	0	5	5	135
Rose	3	3	4	162
Lyon	0	2	8	113
Peterkin	3	4	3	175
Total	8	17	25	728

KNICKERBOCKER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Webster	2	2	6	134
Rose	4	2	4	157
Simpson	4	3	3	170
Bollinger	4	3	3	194
Remson	3	3	4	162
Total	17	13	20	817

Paradise Team Beat Doctors.

The Paradise five met the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Doctors in the Peterdorf House tournament Monday night. The Paradise team had an easy time of it, winning as they pleased. Bernhardt rolled 222, the highest individual average. The scores:

PARADISE.		ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET DOCTORS.	
Whitman	136	Freedman	158
Schulz	171	Morris	116
Pfeifer	143	Freund	147
Volken	158	Lusse	155
Bernhardt	222	Dorshman	132
Total	830	Total	708

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

Games Will Be Played Saturdays in March and April.

The new National Association Football League had a largely-attended meeting at the Cricketers' Club last night. The delegates present were W. Southern and J. A. Young, Brooklyn Wanderers; W. E. Gill and R. Davis, Americus Athletic Association; Gra

BANK CASHIERS ARRESTED

One Is a Self-Confessed Forger and Embezzler.

HIS DEFALCATION IS NOT LARGE

Funds of a Bank at Lima, Ohio, Said to Have Been Misappropriated by an Official of the Institution.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 29.—Cashier Myron J. Stone of the Olyphant Trust Company is a self-confessed forger and embezzler and occupies a cell in the county prison in default of $5,000 bail.

Stone's defalcations were first brought to light Saturday last, when J. A. Shaffer of Superintendent Krumbhaar's staff was examining the books of the company. He found Stone's account credited with an amount as "stock subscribed," which, the entry stated, was paid with discounted paper. This paper Mr. Shaffer asked to see, and the cashier showed some hesitation about producing it. Upon receiving the paper, a very brief examination enabled Mr. Shaffer to detect that it was forged, and that the writing was Stone's.

When questioned in regard to the similarity of handwriting, Stone asked that the paper be given to him, that he might examine it. When it was handed to him he hurriedly tore it up. Mr. Shaffer recovered the pieces and pasted them together and lodged information against Stone.

As far as can be learned at the present time Stone has appropriated about $23,000 of the company's funds. This he sought to replace by forged notes, which he placed among the bank's securities.

An examination of the books of the company will be necessary to determine to what extent the capital has been impaired. The company was organized about a year and a half ago, and Stone has been cashier during that time. Stone came here several years ago from Norwich, N. Y., and previous to going into the banking business at Olyphant was employed in the Dime Savings and Deposit Bank of this city. The patrons of the bank are principally Hungarians and Poles, and a force of policemen is stationed at the bank to preserve order among the depositors.

According to Superintendent Krumbhaar the books of the bank show that there was $58,000 on deposit.

Charged with Misappropriating Funds

LIMA, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Charles M. Hughes, Jr., ex-cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal of Toledo last night on a charge of misappropriating $140,000 of the funds of the First National Bank, of which Senator Brice is Vice President.

The charge was preferred by a Cincinnati lawyer, who represents Walter Zinn of Columbus. The Monroe Manufacturing Company is in a large way responsible for the trouble which confronts Mr. Hughes, and for the condition which rendered the necessity of assessing the stockholders 100 per cent. This concern borrowed $10,000 of the bank. On the strength of this and in order to protect original loans other sums were loaned.

The company finally became indebted to the bank for over $100,000. Up to three months ago Hughes was cashier of the First National Bank, and had been connected with the institution since its organization. Senator Brice and several other leading men are shareholders. The announcement of Mr. Hughes's retirement as cashier caused a sensation. Later came the notice of assessment of 100 per cent. on the stockholders and the holdings of Zinn are now advertised for sale for non-payment of the assessment. A number of other blocks of stock are also advertised.

RAN AWAY, HE SAYS, BECAUSE ABUSED

A Boy Accuses His Stepbrother's Wife of Excessive Cruelty.

A case of exceptional cruelty on the part of a man and his wife to an eleven-year-old child was brought out in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning in the examination of Harry Jarczyski. The boy was arrested on the woman's complaint at the home of a Mrs. Huxtable, on Church Street, King's Bridge, where he had gone to escape the beatings that he says he was daily subjected to without the slightest provocation.

The boy is a bright, self-possessed little fellow, and told his story in a straightforward way.

He is an orphan, and the only relative he has is his step-brother, Albert Jarczyski.

According to the boy's story, his stepbrother's wife took a dislike to him and compelled him to work like a slave, and in return beat and cuffed him until he was a mass of bruises. If he ever dared to utter a word of complaint, he said, she would beat him with a whip and wrap his head in the bed clothes to prevent his cries being heard by the neighbors. His own bed was a pile of rags, with no covering except a ragged blanket, which he sometimes had to stuff in the broken windows to keep out the rain and snow.

While the family were asleep last Friday Harry crept from his bed and went to the house of Mrs. Huxtable, who knew how he had been treated and gladly took him in.

When Harry was arraigned before Police Justice Martin he won the Justice's sympathy. In reply to the Justice's questions as to why he would not mind his stepbrother the little fellow replied:

"I am not bad. I ran away because they beat me, and would not give me enough to eat."

The boy was turned over to the Gerry society.

Mother and Child Accused of Theft.

A fine-looking woman, whose name is said to be Mistrangelo and her seven-year-old daughter were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with shoplifting.

A detective in a Fourteenth Street store saw the mother take a pair of shoes and then speak hurriedly to the child, who at once opened a leather satchel, into which the mother dropped the goods. The pair then left the place and walked to a store in Sixth Avenue, where the child was seen to take a package of napkins worth about $5.

The mother and child were arrested. In court the mother was held in $500 bail for trial, and the child was turned over to the care of the Gerry Society.

On the stand neither the mother nor daughter spoke to each other, and, save a warning look given by the mother, nothing passed between them.

Arrest of Gripmen Causes a Blockade.

Two Third Avenue cable car gripmen were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with reckless driving.

The arrests were made by Policeman Mahoney. He did not ride with the men to the street car depot, but took them in custody on the spot, leaving their cars standing on the tracks, and caused a blockade. When this was explained to Justice Ryan he severely censured the policeman. Mahoney replied that under the new law he would have had to pay his fare if he rode to the depot, and he did not care to do that. The examination was postponed until Feb. 7.

SAYS HE IS CHIEF OF PROPHETS

A Skeptical Police Justice, However, Orders an Examination of Benjamin Hunter's Mind.

Benjamin Hunter, a negro, thirty-four years old, who for four years has worked for Elijah Clark at 855 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street as a coachman, was yesterday taken into the custody of the police and sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

He considers himself a prophet of God and has been sending warning letters to prominent men for some months. He lately sent the following letter to the Justices of the United States Supreme Court at Washington:

June 22, 1894.

Tidings!!!
To Justices of S. C. of U. S. and all members thereof:

Ce it, and it is hereby known to you and all nations and all tongues in all States and Territories in the United States that I am now chief ruler of this generation of people forever, for of all the prophets that have ever been before me I am the chief of them all. Thus says the Lord God: "Your time is out; come down and lie in the dust, for I have chastised the Jews with a rod, but I will chastise you all with everlasting damnation." Amen, amen, amen.

BENJAMIN F. HUNTER,
855 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, New-York City.

He told Sergt. Wallace, who went to arrest him yesterday, that he had been especially appointed by God, who appeared to him in a vision one night over two years ago and said: "Benjamin, the time has come. It is 12 o'clock. I have chosen you to warn the people that the time has come. Warn them that everlasting damnation is to be their fate."

Just previous to the appearance of the vision, Hunter said, he had written to Mr. Cleveland, announcing to him that he would be chosen President at the election then near at hand, and asking him to reward him after election, but, directly after he got his appointment as prophet, he sent to the newly-elected President a sheet of paper on which was written:

"Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin," but he did not sign his name.

Since that time, Hunter said, God had appeared to him many times and directed him to warn the rulers and the people. In obedience to these commands he had written to the President, to the Governors of all the States and Territories, and all the Judges, but no one had heeded his warnings and the end was now at hand.

Sergt. Wallace then took Hunter into custody and arraigned him at court. Justice Koch asked the prisoner why he had written the letters. Hunter answered:

"I have orders from God, whose chief prophet I am, and who communicates directly with me, appearing in different forms. He directs and I obey."

"Would you kill a man if God ordered you?" asked the Justice.

"He would never issue such an order, but if He did I would obey Him."

Hunter was then committed to Bellevue Hospital for five days for examination of his mental condition.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS IN GREAT VARIETY

All Is Ready for the Show Which Opens in the Garden To-day.

There was a busy day for everybody at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association's sixth annual exhibition, which opens this morning at 10 o'clock, requires a great deal of preparation, and in the midst of the driving snowstorm many express wagons discharged their freight at the Fourth Avenue entrance. Several hundred roosters and many hundred hens, in many varieties, crowed and cackled at the prospect of liberation from the boxes in which they were transported.

The handling of several thousand birds takes time and care, and when the show opens to-day every fowl and every pigeon and the turkeys and the geese will be in their places for the approbation of the public.

The arrangement of the Garden places the breeding yards on the sides next to the boxes and on the first tier above the boxes. Exhibition cages and a collection of beautiful water fowls take the centre and a long line, from end to end, and the pretty pigeons flank them on either side. The classification and arrangement of birds this year is excellent.

The judges will begin work early this morning, and some anxious and expectant premium hunters will know the fate of their birds before night.

The meetings of the various clubs to be held during the show will bring together some of the most noted poultry breeders in the country. The schedule for these meetings is the Buff Leghorn, Thursday, 3 P. M.; American Wyandotte, Thursday, 7:30 P. M.; American Cochin, Friday, 2 P. M.; American Jacobin, Friday, 4 P. M.; American Leghorn, Friday, 8 P. M.; National Bantam Association, Friday, 7 P. M., and American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

MR. GOODWIN DENIES THE REPORTS

Associated Press, the Actor Says, Spread False Stories About Him.

A personal friend of Nat C. Goodwin in this city has received a letter from the actor in which he indignantly denies the stories that have been sent all over the country regarding his alleged drunkenness and gambling exploits in Cincinnati, Dallas, (Texas,) and other Southern cities.

Mr. Goodwin says these reports were sent broadcast by the Associated Press, and that they were the creations of the fancy of some enemy. The cause of his late appearance on the stage in Fort Worth, Texas, he says, was the fact that his train was an hour and a half late, and he regards it as a compliment to himself that not one of the audience left the theatre, but all waited patiently for his appearance.

He has not been on a spree, he says, he has not been gambling, and his company has not been in danger of being disbanded. In concluding his letter, Mr. Goodwin says:

"I only ask justice. I have been treated brutally. It is heart-breaking to be, so far away from home, maligned and traduced, and powerless to defend one's self."

Mr. Goodwin says that in Galveston, Texas, the agent of the Associated Press promised to telegraph his denial of these stories to the papers represented by that organization which had published the charges. His words were taken down in full, but he has not yet seen one of them in print.

Board of Estimate Awards.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday an order for the issue of $250,000 in assessment bonds for the raising of the New-York Central tracks on Park Avenue to reach the grade of the new bridge over the Harlem River was adopted. The Rapid-Transit Commission asked for $21,792.42 for current expenses. The matter was laid over so that the Commissioners could explain more fully.

The Park Board asked for $113,000 to improve Corlears Hook Park. This was referred to the Controller.

The sum of $2,091.33 was allowed the Health Department to pay current salaries of its Contagious Diseases and Disinfecting Corps. The sum of $65,449 from the excise money was divided among the institutions which care for juvenile delinquents.

Police Vacancies Not Filled.

The Police Commissioners could not agree yesterday as to filling the 200 vacancies in the Police Department, and a motion to ask the Civil Service Board for a list of eligibles was not carried.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Lackawanna's Injunction Against Susquehanna and Western Vacated.

The first point in the legal contest between the Lackawanna Road and the Susquehanna and Western over a coal traffic contract, was scored yesterday by the last-named road. A Supreme Court decision was handed down in Buffalo vacating the interim injunction obtained by the Lackawanna management restraining the New-York, Susquehanna and Western from transporting coal controlled by the latter over any other road than the Lackawanna line.

It had been alleged by the Lackawanna people that a contract existed whereby the Susquehanna Road had bound itself to transport all of its coal over Lackawanna lines; that the Susquehanna management had, in the meantime, completed a connecting line of its own from Stroudsburg to the coal fields at and around Wilkesbarre, and that it had begun sending coal into New-York State without regard to the Lackawanna contract.

The Lackawanna brought suit for a large sum of money—more than a million of dollars—as damages, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Susquehanna and Western from continuing the shipments complained of. This interim injunction has now been dissolved and the action for breach of contract will be brought to trial in April.

Union Pacific Has Two Allies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Although the new Western Trunk Line Committee has been formed and christened, it is not without the range of possibilities that it may yet be dissolved on account of the continued hostile attitude of the Union Pacific. That road has induced the Chicago and Northwestern to espouse its cause, the Chicago and Alton has done so from the beginning, and all three insist that the Puget Sound rate shall be shown in the new rate sheets. It has not yet come to the point of open dissension with the Northwestern and Alton, but they make no secret of their intention to stick by the Union Pacific to the end of the fight. Western officials hope that the matter will be settled by the Union Pacific applying short-line rates to Puget Sound via the Missouri River, and that the other lines interested will meet this competition by applying the same rate via Sacramento. However, this would still be an altogether unsatisfactory solution of what promises to be a very bad muddle.

Central Changes in Buffalo.

Specifications have been prepared by the engineering department of the New-York Central Railroad for the letting of contracts for a part of the work to be done in Buffalo in connection with the depression of tracks and construction of overhead bridges at several streets near the Exchange Street passenger station. The people of Buffalo will learn with pleasure that the old freight house at Green Street is to be abandoned. The contemplated improvements include a large new freight house on the site bounded by Michigan, Exchange, Chicago, and Carroll Streets. The new building will be 880 feet long and will have 36,000 feet of floor surface. An office building 40 by 48 feet in dimensions will adjoin the freight house.

Big Elevated Railway Scheme.

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to incorporate the National Rapid Transit Railway Company, and it has been made a special order for the meeting on Friday next.

The projectors of the enterprise want authority to construct an elevated electric railway between Washington, D. C., and New-York City. If they are granted such authority they propose to guarantee to maintain, with safety, a road which will reduce the time between the two points more than one-half. The speed stipulated is 120 miles an hour.

New Freight Rate on Wine.

San Francisco wine shippers are much exercised over the Southern Pacific's increase of the freight tariff on wine, which goes into effect next Monday. The new rate between San Francisco and New-York will be 50 cents per 100, instead of 30 cents. In other words, the increase is from 3 to 5 cents per gallon; from $60 to $100 a carload.

Last year the rail shipments of wine out of San Francisco amounted to 11,454,683 gallons, and the freightage thereon was $343,-640.49. The freightage at 5 cents a gallon would be $572,734.15—a difference of nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

Philadelphia and Erie Controversy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—According to a member of the Minority Stockholders' Committee of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the next move in their campaign against the management will be an attempt to secure certain information they are seeking by mandamus proceedings. The questions at issue refer chiefly to the division of through freight receipts between the Philadelphia and Erie and the lessee of the road, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Nelson Green of New-York, George M. Glazier of Boston, T. T. Kechler of Philadelphia, and D. A. Wheelock of Warren, Penn., are organizing a company to build a railroad from Barcelona, on Lake Erie, by way of Westfield and Mayville, to Jamestown, N. Y., and Warren, Penn., and from the latter place to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

—The through Pullman sleeper leaving New-York at 9 A. M. by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line for Aiken, S. C.; Augusta and Macon, Ga., is being well patronized, as it is a through service of which these cities have long felt the need, the time from New-York to Aiken being only twenty-two hours.

—The committee of local capitalists, having in charge the project of constructing the new railroad through the San Joaquin Valley, in California, has subscribed $1,025,-000. Claus Spreckels, the Chairman, contributed $500,000. The road is to have a capital stock of $6,000,000, and the work of construction will commence when $2,000,-000 is subscribed.

—A table of railroad earnings for the third week in January, prepared by The Financial Chronicle, shows the aggregate earnings of thirty roads to be $3,341,411, as against $3,285,109 for the same week last year. This is a net increase of 1.71 per cent.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Central Traffic Association in Cleveland on Monday a reduction of rates on grain and grain products to a basis of 20 cents for 100 pounds was decided upon to take effect Feb. 4.

—F. C. Gay, formerly Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, in Topeka, Kan., has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Southern California Railway, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal.

—The December statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad shows that the gross earnings decreased $435,874 and the net $80,122. Last year the December gross earnings decreased $648,045, and the net earnings decreased $161,544.

—Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad will hold a special meeting in Parsons, Kan., on Feb. 14 to ratify the lease of the Southwestern Mineral Line.

—J. P. Bradfield, the new Superintendent of the Western Division of the New-York Central, left here last evening to assume his new duties, which he will do officially on Feb. 1.

—Train records in Indianapolis show that there were received and forwarded at that point 776 more loaded cars in the week ending Jan. 26 than in the week ending Jan. 19.

—A contract has been made for the completion of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railroad from Houston to Galveston, by July 1.

—E. F. Conklin, President of the Railroad Commission of South Dakota, has established his office in the Capitol at Pierre.

—Twenty new locomotives are to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad this year for use on its Southwest system.

—Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Road, was in New-York yesterday.

IN MEMORY OF MANAGER NORTON

Directors of New-York Theatres Take Appropriate Action on His Death.

On the call of Edward E. Rice, twenty-eight of the leading theatrical managers of New-York met yesterday afternoon at Palmer's Theatre to take suitable action on the death of John W. Norton. Those present were A. M. Palmer, Charles Frohman, Alf Hayman, H. C. Miner, Edward E. Rice, Henry E. Abbey, Maurice Grau, Theodore Moss Wemyas Henderson, Daniel Frohman, Charles Koster, Albert Bial, T. C. Canary, Marc Klaw, T. H. French, F. W. Sanger, John B. Schoeffel, J. Wesley Rosenquest, Rudolph Aronson, Charles H. Hoyt, Edward Aronson, Frank McKee, George W. Lederer, C. B. Jefferson, A. Erlanger, and Augustus Pitou.

Mr. Rice recited the circumstances of Mr. Norton's death in the railroad wreck, and spoke feelingly of his many personal attributes. Resolutions were then presented and placed upon the minutes, expressing the sorrow of the managers and their respect for the memory of Mr. Norton. It was decided to have these resolutions suitably engrossed and to forward them, with the autograph signatures of the New-York managers, to Mr. Norton's only remaining relative, a sister now living in St. Louis.

George McManus, the Treasurer of the Grand Opera House in St. Louis, has been requested to order a laurel wreath and to have the same delivered to Alexander Salvini, who will represent the New-York managers at the funeral of their late associate.

CAUSED BY OPIUM OR ANTIPYRINE

Peculiar Death of Otto Lanhoff After Taking a Headache Cure.

Otto Lanhoff, a clerk, twenty-five years old, was conveyed in an unconscious condition from an employment bureau at 156 East Thirty-fourth Street to Bellevue Hospital late yesterday afternoon, and died there a few minutes after admission without regaining consciousness.

Ambulance Surgeon Kilroe, who superintended Lanhoff's removal, was a good deal puzzled by the case, but diagnosed it as probably one of opium coma.

The man's relatives, on the other hand, insist that the real cause of death was heart failure, caused by his taking a dose of antipyrine to relieve a headache. He had long been subject to headaches, and had also had trouble with his heart.

Lanhoff had been out of employment for some time, and used to spend the greater portion of his afternoons in the employment bureau at 156 East Thirty-fourth Street. He had a severe headache yesterday afternoon, and the proprietress of the bureau bought 10 cents worth of antipyrine, which she gave him in a tumbler.

Lanhoff drank the medicine. He said once that the headache was no better. Then he became silent, and the woman could obtain no further reply from him. Becoming alarmed, she shook him, and finding that he was unconscious, ran out into the street and called a policeman. He telephoned to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Kilroe thought the man was suffering from opium coma and removed him to the hospital.

SHERIFF TALKS ABOUT NEW QUARTERS

Rooms He May Have for His Work Where General Sessions Sat.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday upon the subject of removing the Sheriff's office from the County Court House to the brownstone building in the City Hall Park.

The committee had before them a resolution drawn by the Sheriff giving to his office the whole of the first floor of the brownstone building, and also such portion of the basement as he may require.

The resolution also gives to the First Judicial District Court, of which the Hon. Wauhope Lynn is Judge, the second floor of the building. Judge Lynn consents to this.

One of the Surrogate's courts now occupies a portion of the basement of the building, and Surrogates Arnold and Fitzgerald are anxious to have their quarters all in the County Court House, in order to secure which the Sheriff must move.

Sheriff Tamsen addressed the committee in favor of the resolution before them. He declared that he had not been willing to submit to the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen without consultation with him, and which did not give the Sheriff's office sufficient and suitable quarters. Rather than accept the provisions of that resolution he preferred to stay where he was.

CONCEDES ALDERMAN BROWN'S ELECTION

Mr. Kilboy Notifies the Board that He Withdraws His Contest.

The Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, received formal notice from William H. Kilboy that he had withdrawn from contesting the seat of Alderman Nicholas T. Brown in the Second District. The contest made in the Sixteenth District between Fagan and Lantry has not been decided.

Alderman Noonan asked if the Law Committee was ready to report on the resolution of Alderman Wund, which called upon the board to act in concert with the Mayor in giving hearings on all city bills. Alderman Ware, Chairman of the Law Committee, answered that the Law Committee was not ready to report.

Alderman Ware caused surprise when general orders were called up by refusing to vote to fence a vacant lot. He made quite a speech, in which he said that he would not squander the city's money. Alderman Muh said that he should not be excused, as the city did not have to pay for the fencing of the lot, and that, an Alderman's refusal to vote on a general order of this kind was something altogether novel. Alderman Ware maintained his position that he would not vote on measures that he did not know personally about.

ANXIOUS POLICE JUSTICES

Messrs. Meade, Taintor, and Deuel Visit ex-Senator Platt.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Albany yesterday afternoon, and in the evening he entertained callers at his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Several Police Justices who are shivering for fear they may lose their comfortable positions, if the Committee of Seventy's Police Justice bill is passed by the Legislature, called to see the ex-Senator. There were three who were evidently on the anxious seat—Meade, Taintor, and Deuel. Messrs. Meade and Taintor laid their views before Mr. Platt, while Mr. Deuel waited in the corridor for a report.

Some of the Justices fear they will not receive a reappointment at the hands of Mayor Strong if the bill reorganizing the courts becomes a law.

Bourke Cockran's Trip Postponed.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran's proposed trip to the south of Europe, which was to have been begun on Saturday next, has been postponed for four or five weeks. Mr. Cockran had planned to sail on the Werra with Mrs. Cockran, but her physicians have advised that she should not undertake the voyage at present. Hence the change in Mr. Cockran's plans.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: New-York—E. Holbrook, East Groveland; New-Jersey—Mrs. J. F. Watson, Edgewater Park.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMAN KENT

Mrs. Margaret Perroset Accuses Him of Arresting Her Without Cause.

Charges against Patrolman Elton E. Kent of the West Thirtieth Street Station have been lodged at Police Headquarters. He is accused of committing an assault upon Mrs. Margaret Perroset of 343 Seventh Avenue, arresting her without cause, and making a false charge against her.

Mrs. Perroset is the wife of the head baker in the St. James Hotel. When seen at her home yesterday she said that she visited friends on the night of Jan. 20. When she reached home a policeman, whom she afterward identified as Kent, followed her through the outer doorway and asked her what she was doing.

"I live here," she replied, and started to open the inside door. The policeman, she says, told her that he did not believe her, and seized her wrist roughly. She screamed and broke away from him, but he followed her into the house, saying that he wanted to arrest her. He went back to the vestibule, however. When Mrs. Perroset went there later to get her pocketbook and key, which she had dropped, she says that the policeman was still there.

The policeman, she says, caught her roughly by the arms, dragged her out of the hall into the street, and arrested her. On the way to the station house, she says, he abused her and treated her in a rough and brutal manner, and then falsely charged her with being drunk.

Mrs. Perroset was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court the morning after her arrest and was fined $10, Policeman Kent having made affidavit that she was intoxicated at the time of her arrest. Mrs. Perroset said yesterday that she did not understand the court proceedings and therefore made no defense to the charge.

Kent will be tried before the Police Commissioners next week.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

New-England, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, warmer, southwest winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, fair, warmer, southwest winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except local rain or snow in extreme western portion, warmer in northeast portion, west, shifting to northeast, winds. NORTH CAROLINA, rain or snow in the southwest portion, fair in northeast, winds becoming northeast. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, rain, winds becoming northeast. EASTERN FLORIDA, rain in northwest portion, fair in southeast, east to southeast winds. TENNESSEE, snow, slightly colder, northeast winds. KENTUCKY, snow flurries in eastern portion, fair in western, colder, west, shifting to northeast winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder, northwest winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, colder in eastern portion, west to northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, northeast, shifting to southeast, winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, rain or snow in northern portion, rain in southern portions, slightly colder in northern portions, northeast, shifting to northwest, winds. LOUISIANA, rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion, northeast, shifting to northwest winds, colder in northwest portion. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, colder in eastern portion, north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southwest, shifting to north winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, southwest to west winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, southwest winds. OHIO, fair, colder in western portion, west winds. INDIANA, fair, colder, west to northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwest winds. IOWA, fair, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, northwest, shifting to east, winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, north, shifting to southeast, winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, local snows, warmer in northeast portion, south winds, becoming variable.

The pressure has risen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys; it has fallen in the lower lake region and New-England. There has been a moderate increase in pressure throughout the South. The depression central this morning off the Middle Atlantic coast has moved northeasterly, passing due eastward off Nova Scotia. The depression in the lake regions continues a slow movement eastward. The centre of high pressure continues on the middle plateau. There are indications of a formation of a new storm area in the Gulf. It is decidedly colder in the northwest and warmer in the lake regions. Snow flurries have occurred in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions, and light snows have fallen in New-England. Rain has commenced anew on the Eastern Gulf coast, and the weather remains cloudy throughout the South. Rain or snow is indicated for Wednesday in the Gulf States, and generally fair weather in the other districts. The temperature will rise in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, and will fall in the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley.

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Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau

HONOR TO THEIR SIRES

The Holland Society's Dinner at Sherry's.

GUESTS FROM KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS

Speeches by R. B. Roosevelt, Tunis G. Bergen, Dr. Talmage, and Others—Flowers and Songs the Dutch Loved.

The tenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New-York was held at Sherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, last evening. There were 300 persons present, including the members of the society and their guests.

The decorations of the tables were bunches of Dutch tulips and bouquets of narcussus flowers. The dining room was ornamented with the flags of the United States and the Netherlands.

The elaborate dinner began at 7 o'clock, and lasted until nearly 10 o'clock. The speechmaking was not over until midnight.

Beside each plate, inclosed in an orange-colored box, were two quaint Dutch pipes, with curiously-twisted stems, the familiar souvenir at the dinners of the Holland Society.

The descendants of the Hollanders joined heartily between the courses in singing Dutch, Scotch, Irish, and American ballads. "Annie Rooney" and "My Pearl Is a Bowery Girl" were not forgotten.

A beautiful orange-colored silk banner, 5 feet broad by 6½ feet high, was brought into the room at the close of the dinner. At the top was embroidered the name of the society. In the centre was an oak tree, having on one side the shield of Holland and on the other side the shield of New-Amsterdam. The banner was greeted with round after round of applause. It was to have been presented to the society by the Secretary, Theodore M. Banta, who was unable to be present. Mr. Banta's presentation speech was read by the Rev. Dr. Elmendorf.

Warren Van Norden, President of the society, presided. At the guests' table with him were John P. Townsend, representing the New-England Society; H. Arthur Racher, representing St. George's Society; Tunis G. Bergen, R. B. Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. A. Vanderveer, Frederick J. de Peyster, representing the Society of Colonial Wars; John C. Tomlinson, James D. Coleman, representing St. Patrick's Society; W. James, representing St. David's Society; John S. Wise, Robert Van Wyck, P. Henry Dugro, and George M. Van Hoesen.

President Van Norden, in opening his address, welcomed the representatives of the various societies present and the other guests of the Holland Society in a few pleasant words.

Robert R. Roosevelt responded to the toast to "Holland." Mr. Roosevelt said the society had sometimes been reproached because it loved Holland so much.

"But first of all," he said, "we love America. We are Americans through and through. We have been Americans 200 years, and back of that we were Dutch Americans. Our ancestors have never failed in patriotic devotion to America."

Mr. Bergen was introduced as the man who comes from that part of New-York recently known as Brooklyn. Mr. Bergen responded to the toast "The First Settlers of New-Netherland."

John P. Townsend was the next speaker. He said, among other things: "This country is passing through a great political crisis. It seems to me that good men of all parties should unite in pressing Congress to pass a bill containing the recommendations suggested by President Cleveland in his message. They should all unite with this one common object."

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was greeted with hearty applause when he got up to speak. His toast was "What I Know About the Dutch."

Dr. Talmage related many pleasant stories that caused laughter and cheers. He said he loved Dutch blood, because it meant patience, love of God, and the equalization of all religions on the same platform. "I like the Dutch, too," he said, "because of the splendid descendants I see around me here. I do not believe in praising our ancestors too much. I will place my wreath of praise on those who are living now. Some of you I am sure are better than your ancestors, and the age in which we live is ever so much better than any past age."

Among the other speakers were John S. Wise, John C. Tomlinson, and Frederic J. de Peyster.

Among those present were John P. Paulison, Edgar F. R. Varick, John E. Brevoort, E. B. Renwick, J. F. Maynard, A. G. Brower, W. E. Ford, D. W. C. Romaine, Harvey Iserman, William Zeigler, John V. Jewell, Jere Johnson, Jr., M. W. Van Winkle, A. C. Astarita, Lewis O. Van Doren, Bryce Gray, C. J. Allen, W. F. Suydam, J. N. Lewis, C. H. Dorflinger, W. G. Schuyler, C. E. Lydecker, G. S. Van Pelt, W. R. P. Van Pelt, Fred C. Bayles, Robert Bayles, Robert B. Brinkerhoff, Thomas D. De Witt, G. C. Clark, Charles J. G. Hall, Alfred B. Scott, F. Griswold Tefft, T. Y. Sutphen, H. S. Sutphen, John H. Dingman, George H. Wyckoff, John H. Starin, S. D. Coykendall, A. T. Clearwater, D. H. Houghtaling, Charles Burhans, Elijah Du Bois, S. L. F. Deyo, A. O. Schoonmaker, Amos Van Etten, Edgar Van Etten, James D. Spencer, John T. Van Etten, Samuel S. Van Etten, L. B. Van Gaasbeek, D. Wesley Hale, Daniel B. Van Houten, E. Torry Van Valen, John L. Howell, Francis C. Vandeboget, Arthur Burtis, Samuel H. Wandell, Abraham Levy.

Irving Elting, Edward Ellsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Manning Hasbrouck, John C. Hasbrouck, A. D. Hasbrouck, Joseph Hasbrouck, Jacob Elting, A. R. Haskin, P. L. Van Wagenen, J. V. Deyo, Charles F. Van Inwegen, Charles Brox, Ethelbert Belknap, J. W. Poucher, Bevies S. Bayley, G. E. Montayne, L. F. Montayne, W. H. Montayne, E. J. Elting, W. L. Heermance, Hyman Roosa, John E. Van Nostrand, E. B. Tuttle, William E. Horwill, M. B. Streetes, J. T. Van Wyck, E. Schwartze, Dr. Bloodgood, H. B. Hubbard, R. J. Berry, W. H. H. Stryker, Louis A. Piagett, David C. Clark, F. A. Marcellus, Hiland Porter, Arthur W. Corning, Russell Van Ness, S. M. Reynolds, Gerald L. Van Ness, Moses J. De Witt, A. Geddes, Robert Gray, Charles E. Baldwin, W. Scott Sims.

Peter Wyckoff, Henry A. Moore, Col. John Oakey, A. Hodges, Robert A. Van Wyck, John C. Hertle, Walter L. Bogert, Henry L. Bogert, J. A. Van Winkle, J. L. Varick, E. C. Van Glahn, M. de M. Marcellus, Ira A. Kipp, Jr., A. Scott Pitt, Lucas L. Van Allen, John W. Jacobus, Casper Van Hoesen, H. C. Dilworth, Isaac E. Ditmars, Peter V. Voorhees, Peter L. Voorhees, John J. Bergen, Gen. Viele, H. Z. Niblett, I. P. Vanderbeek, S. M. Vanderbeek, F. I. Vanderbeek, Jr., Edward Barnes, James B. Van Woert, William Van Woert, J. Bishop Putnam, Eugene Van Schaick, W. H. H. Amerman, John V. Van Woert, Jacob Van Woert, Garret J. Garretson, Dr. Maus R. Vedder, C. S. La Vake.

Alex T. McGill, F. J. Vanderbeek, Jonathan Dixon, William E. Pearson, George H. Vanderbeek, Andrew Smith, Charles H. Voorhees, Arthur Voorhees, Charles L. Bansher, L. V. Booraem, Charles H. Beckett, S. A. Beardsley, J. L. Hees, C. R. De Freest, R. T. McKeever, Henry M. T. Beekman, Henry Traphagen, Isaac Romaine, H. E. Sickels, Robert Sickels, Andrew D. Bogert, John G. Bogert, A. L. F. Deyo, Orison B. Smith, George R. Vandewater, John B. Simpson, Dr. Van Santvoord, Samuel B. Lawrence, Edward Haight, Morris J. Asch, William L. Brower, Richard Riker, Charles H. Shaw, Henry I. Riker, Stacy P. Conover, R. J. Dean, James M. Van Valen, Cornelius W. Berdan, J. W. Hardenburgh, John M. Jones, John G. Van Horne, James S. Polhemus, D. Sage Mackay, Frank R. Van Nest.

LIFE AND FAITH OF BUDDHA

PROF. RHYS-DAVIDS CORRECTS SOME POPULAR ERRORS.

The "Enlightened One" Probably Not a King's Son—His Teachings in the Valley of the Ganges.

T. W. Rhys-Davids, Professor of Pali and Buddhistic Literature in University College, London, gave the third lecture in his course of six papers on "The History and Literature of Buddhism" in Carnegie Chamber, Music Hall, last night. The lectures are delivered under the auspices of Columbia's University Faculty of Philosophy.

Prof. Rhys-Davids took for his subject last night "The Life of Buddha."

He said that in 1877, in his "Manual of Buddhism," he endeavored for the first time to separate the legends which had been handed down about the life of Gotama from the historical facts which were contained in them. The view which he then put forward has since been adopted by all scholars, but, unfortunately, the popular idea about Buddha, being derived not from the canonical books themselves, but from late authorities, is still very inaccurate.

It is generally supposed that Gotama, the Buddha, the professor said, was the son of a king. There is nothing in the older books to confirm this opinion. He was born in the sixth century before Christ, in a clan called the Sakyas, who lived about 100 miles northeast of Benares, and occupied there a small territory about 200 square miles in extent. The valley of the Ganges was at that time occupied by a number of such clans, who were republican in government—some of them aristocratic, and some of them democratic.

In two places kingdoms had been formed, but the Sakya clan had still maintained its independence. It was governed by a sort of town meeting, in which the heads of houses took part, and the relatives of Gotama were among the most influential leaders of the clan. There was one man who was called a Raja, the word meaning much the same as the Latin word Rex. Raja, however, did not necessarily mean King. It meant something like the Roman Consul, or the Greek Archon, and the Raja in Gotama's time was not his father's suddhodana, but a cousin of his.

It is generally supposed that Gotama was born in a palace and brought up in the midst of Oriental luxury. This was not the case, Prof. Rhys-Davids said. It is true that the level of intelligence in the clan was very high, but the economical conditions were very simple. The clan members were agriculturists and lived in small houses built of mud, and they probably had very little money and very little luxury. As the whole extent of the valley in which the clan lived was so small, it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Sakya clan was a mighty kingdom.

Cotama was married, and had children. Later on he left his home to thrash out for himself the problems of existence. He studied under teachers of eminence, and then, being dissatisfied with their systems, devoted himself to self-mortification, which so excited the admiration of the people that his fame was noised abroad as if by the sound of a great gong hung in the sky. But all this left him still uncertain and undecided.

One day he came to the conclusion that self-mortification was of no service, and told his disciples so. Then they forsook him, and he passed through a mental crisis which is described in the books with all the beauty and poetry of which the Indian mind is so great a master. At the end of the day he had made up his mind clearly as to the doctrine he should preach, and the sense of clearness and insight which filled his mind on that occasion was the reason of his being called the Buddha; that is, the Enlightened One.

He went to Benares, to the hermitage where his disciples were staying, and explained to them the new faith, in a conversation which is called "The Foundation of the Kingdom of Righteousness." He remained there, gradually making other converts. These, at the approach of the rainy season, he sent forth in companies to preach the new faith through the Valley of the Ganges. He from that time devoted himself to walking up and down the Valley of the Ganges for forty-five years, preaching and teaching. During this period he had full opportunity to talk out all of the details of his system, so that when he died, at eighty years of age, he left behind him a complete record of his scientific system of psychology and ethics, whic we call Buddhism.

Prof. Rhys-David's next lecture, "The Buddha's Secret, Part I.," will be given on Feb. 5, and will set forth Buddha's system. Tickets for the lectures, at $1 each, can be obtained from the secretary and the President of Columbia College.

A New Ferry Company.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—In the Union County Clerk's office to-day articles of incorporation were filed by the New-Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company to operate a ferry between Elizabethport and Richmond County, N. Y. The company's capital is placed at $100,000, and the incorporators and present stockholders are Charles B. Thurston, President of the Jersey City Street Railway; ex-State Controller Gen. William C. Heppenheimer, Col. George B. M. Harvey, J. P. O'Brien, and Percival Farquhar of New-York City.

Meat Market Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—The meat market of Louis S. Apgar, on Broad Street, was burned last night. A woman and a baby were carried out of the building partly insensible. The building was owned by Congressman Clark. Apgar's loss is $1,000.

Thrown from His Wagon.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Frank Parker of Allentown and Clementine Covert of Pullentown were racing horses yesterday, when Covert was thrown from his wagon, striking heavily on his head and receiving injuries which caused his death.

Death of a Lawyer.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Edward D. McCarthy, a New-York lawyer, died at his home here, 1,038 Park Avenue, at noon to-day. Death was due to pneumonia, resulting from the grip.

A Minister Called.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—The congregation of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, assistant of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New-York.

Both Arms Broken.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—Mrs. J. R. Adams of Metuchen fell down stairs at the home of her son, F. S. Adams, 35 Spring Street. Both her arms were broken.

Drills Suspended.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Second Regiment Armory here has been declared in an unsanitary condition, and in consequence all drills have ceased.

A Sudden Death.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Asher Tilton, a farmer of Herbertsville, died suddenly to-day at his home.

REPUBLICANS OF NEW-JERSEY

SEEKING FOR EXTRAVAGANCE UNDER DEMOCRATIC CONTROL.

They Will Deny Themselves Stationery Boxes—Bill to Abolish the Board of Arbitration.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Republican State Committee has agreed to have the Legislature push the investigation which, it is charged, will show that during the late Democratic Administration money for Statehouse supplies was squandered. Following this lead, the Republican Senators to-day appointed Senators Voorhees, Ketcham, Herbert, Skirm and Rogers a committee to ascertain upon what grounds an investigation of the Statehouse management under B. J. Ford can be made.

The House Republicans in caucus decided to appoint a Steering Committee, and to follow the advice of the State Republican Committee touching the Appropriation bill. It was further agreed not to vote boxes of stationery to members this year. This will effect a saving to the State of $1,500.

In the House to-day Mr. Codding introduced a bill requiring foreign trust companies to deposit $50,000 in the office of the Secretary of State. Their business is to be hereafter under the supervision of the Department of Banking and Insurance. One by Mr. Storrs of Essex abolishes the State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Ginder of Mercer introduced one for the enlargement and improvement of the State prison. A commission of five is named to supervise the work, and the appropriation is $220,000. Mr. Olcott of Essex introduced a bill providing for the election by popular vote in townships having a population exceeding 12,500 of a Township President, who shall be vested with the power of appointing all leading officials, by and with the consent of the Township Committee.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill which creates the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, State Controller, State Treasurer, and Chief of the Labor Bureau a board to be known as the State Council of Labor. This council shall have control and oversight of the work of the Labor Bureau, Factory and Workshop Inspector and deputies, and State Board of Arbitration. The Secretary of the Labor Bureau shall be clerk of the council. This council shall fix salaries of all officials engaged in the above work.

The House, by a vote of 30 to 27, killed the bill authorizing married women to convey and transfer real estate without the formality of a separate examination from her husband. The bill was afterward tabled, and another effort will no doubt be made to pass it. A resolution by Mr. Godding was adopted, that the proposed anti-gambling amendment be referred to the Legislature next to be chosen.

The Senate was in session only a short time this afternoon, and then adjourned for the week. The amended Atlantic City Charter bill was passed. The Controller submitted a statement showing that the payments to the State Board of Arbitration were $7,900.46 in 1893, $12,824.30 in 1894, and, from Nov. 1, 1894, to Jan. 29, 1895, $3,343.05; total, $24,127.81.

The House this afternoon, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, listened to arguments in favor of the referendum by members of the Direct Legislation League. William A. Cotter of Flemington, Congressman Thomas McEwan of Jersey City, and Elwood Pomeroy of Newark, Secretary of the League, were the speakers.

A delegation of ladies appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House, in behalf of the bill for the admission of women to the bar of New-Jersey. Mrs. Florence Howe of Plainfield, Miss Philbrook of Hoboken, and Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore, a Philadelphia lawyer, addressed the committee. Miss Philbrook is the lady who applied for admission about a year ago and was refused. All of these ladies argued that women were being admitted to all other branches, and there was no reason why they should not be to the legal profession.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Walter N. De Grauw.

Walter N. De Grauw, who died on Sunday at his residence, 1 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, was one of the best-known business men in Brooklyn. He was born in this city April 26, 1805, and in early life he was interested in the liquor business in Beekman Street. He then became connected with the Fulton and South Ferries, and when the Union Ferry Company was organized he was made cashier. He soon became known as an expert judge of State bank bills.

Mr. De Grauw was subsequently chosen Managing Director and Superintendent, as well as cashier, of the Union Ferry Company, and for half a century all the money received and disbursed passed through his hands. He retired in 1891, when the Union Ferry Company changed hands. Two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence and Miss Mary De Grauw, survive him. The funeral will be held to-day. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Anna Cook Smillie.

Anna Cook Smillie, daughter of the late Edward Cook and Catharine Ireland Cook, and wife of the artist, James D. Smillie, died at her home, 110 East Thirty-eighth Street, Sunday afternoon.

In connection with the late Abby Hopper Gibbons she was one of the founders of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association, was its Treaurer for many years, and its President at the time of her death. She was much interested in the Metropolitan Art Museum, and to it gave its first valuable collection of lace, withholding her name as donor.

She was an influential and practical worker in the New-York League of Unitarian Women, and an active member of the Wednesday Afternoon Club.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Thomas Slater, the publisher of the Insurance Journal, died on Monday evening at his home in Port Richmond, S. I., aged sixty-four years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1848. He was an engineer in the Department of Public Works in New-York, at one time. He leaves a wife.

—John Swan, the head of the Baltimore family of that name, died yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the first members of the Maryland Club, and in earlier life he was well known in Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York society. He was never engaged in business pursuits.

Tried to Drown Her Baby.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Nathaniel Haines, twenty-nine years old, during the absence to-day of her husband partly disrobed herself and, taking most of the clothing from her two-year-old boy, ran into the cellar of a house occupied by a family named Gould and plunged the child into a tub of water.

Mr. Gould seized the little one and tried to wrest it from its insane mother. The woman had a carving knife, and she made several lunges at Mr. Gould. Assistance arriving, the child was rescued.

Drs. George Stewart and E. W. Fuller managed to pacify the woman.

When Mr. Haines learned of his wife's action he said that last night he discovered hanging from beams in the cellar three ropes with loops in the end of each one. He also said that Mrs. Haines had been acting strangely. On Sunday she cut off all her hair and burned it, and yesterday burned $85 in bills.

Mr. Haines and three neighbors are watching at the woman's bedside to-night to prevent her trying to escape should she again become violent.

HOSIERY SALE.

Beginning this morning, we shall have on our Retail Counters, two large lots of Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, at 25 cents and 40 cents per pair; good value for 40 cents and 60 cents.

One lot of Black Lisle Thread Hose, plain and ribbed, at 35 cents per pair; worth 50 cents.

Also, a large lot of Men's Ingrain Black Cotton Half Hose, at 30 cents per pair; worth 45 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MR. COMSTOCK'S DENIAL

He Again Says the Charges of Louis S. Street Are False.

NOT A BRIBETAKER, HE DECLARES

His Report to the Society for the Suppression of Vice—Recorder Goff Corrects Some Reported Remarks.

The New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice held its twenty-first annual meeting at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, last night. President Samuel Colgate presided, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church made a prayer. Treasurer Van Rensselaer read the annual report of the condition of the society's finances, which were announced to be anything but encouraging. During the year the expenditures were $9,863.38, leaving a surplus of $7,319.89 in the treasury.

A great fatality among the patrons of the society marked the year. In consequence, the Treasurer appealed to the children of the deceased supporters for aid.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the society, then read a voluminious report of the society's work during the year. During the World's Fair, Mr. Comstock said, vices from the entire world were collected at Chicago. When the fair closed, the floodgates were turned loose, and the influences of those vices were spread broadcast over the land. The work of the year had been to run down the wretches who were engaged in disseminating vicious books and prints through the mails. Many plants were destroyed in New-York State and Pennsylvania, and hundreds of thousands of books and photographs were seized and destroyed. In one or two instances the timely intervention of the society prevented pamphlets and pictures from reaching the daughters of ministers.

The society also enjoined four foreign firms from entering their vile productions here. It also fought to free New-Jersey from the ban of racetrack gambling.

"I have never reached a point," Mr. Comstock continued, "when I dared not look an honest man in the face. A letter was received by my society to-day, which suggests that 'you'd better have Comstock clear his character before you invite people to attend your annual meeting.' This insinuation hangs heavily upon me. I must cleanse my character of it."

Mr. Comstock then read a long statement, making about nine newspaper columns, in which he gave a history of the charges made against him before the Lexow committee by Louis S. Street, concerning "green goods." He quoted much of the testimony given by Street, and declared that it was all untrue. It was the outgrowth of personal hatred, he said, incurred by the fact that the society had once succeeded in convicting Street for a "green-goods" transaction.

Much of the correspondence that passed between Mr. Comstock and Charles A. Hess, Street's lawyer, was also quoted. Mr. Hess telegraphed from Washington, on Dec. 28, 1894, as follows: "Street's story before the Lexow committee in reference to payment of money is a fabrication from beginning to end."

After giving the story of the society's connection with Street, Mr. Comstock said:

Conscious of entire innocence, on Jan. 16, 1895, I sent the following letter to Mr. Goff by a messenger:

John W. Goff, New-York City:

Sir: Dec. 28, 1894, while I was in Pennsylvania attending court, and without any invitation which would enable me to meet or answer the same, Louis S. Street and his brother were by you placed upon the witness stand before the Lexow committee, and there, committing rank perjury, charged me with having received from them $1,000 to dismiss two indictments in the General Sessions Court, Sept. 29, 1890, wherein Louis S. Street was charged with a felony.

This malicious attack from a man whom I subsequently had arrested and caused to be prosecuted and convicted in the United States Court, and who is under a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment for his crime, was bad enough, spoken as it was from a forum upon which the eyes of the world were then centred, and where representatives of the press were ready to repeat the false and perjured charge throughout the land and world by means of telegraph and cable.

Again the vigorous efforts of yourself and associates in unearthing the alleged abuses and corruptions of the Police Department had drawn the attention of the masses to this tribunal. All this worked a hardship to an innocent man, falsely accused.

That this false testimony must have impressed your mind is manifest from the fact that you were reported as saying, in substance, that from the statements then made the honorable committee were bound to believe that Anthony Comstock, an agent of a private society, had been guilty of the same offense of which corrupt police officials had been.

At another time you were reported (whether true or false, I know not) with insinuating that I had been guilty of like offense to the police, particularly by saying, in substance, "You had been on the trial of other instances of protection, and this was one of the results."

Burdened and overworked as you have been during the past few weeks, I am sure that you have had to rely upon the statements of others; that you could not always run to every detail of fact concerning cases brought before you. I cannot, however, conceive it possible that you would willingly lend yourself to a convicted scoundrel for purposes of revenge, or that your sense of justice would deny me an opportunity to disabuse your mind of any evil act upon my part.

I am equally sure, too, that your spirit of fairness would prompt you to undo any wrong done another, and especially one who has as long and as faithfully served the public as I have. I assume, too, that you would not willingly throw obstacles in the way of the noble society which for more than a score of years has faithfully stood for the moral purity of the youth of this Nation.

I therefore would respectfully ask you to kindly name an hour on Monday, or Tuesday afternoon if Monday is not convenient, when I may come before you, accompanied by the President, Vice President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, and subject myself to the most searching cross-examination from yourself, and also present to you the evidence of my absolute innocence in the matter.

No such interview as detailed ever occurred. Street never paid nor offered to pay me one cent. I did not even know the indictments were to be dismissed.

I am also directed by the Board of Managers to ask you to invite each of the three honorable Judges of the General Sessions Court and the District Attorney to be present. I do not seek any favors. Conscious of absolute innocence, I court at your hands before the honorable Judges, District Attorney, and officers of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice the most searching investigation into my every act.

I pledge my word of honor—indeed, I ask to be sworn—and will answer truly any questions you may ask. You are at liberty to invite in the Associated Press, and if there is aught to impeach my personal integrity, let the truth smite me, and spare not; but relieve me at least from the willful perjury of this "green-goods" convict, and let me, at least, have a fair opportunity to answer in my own defense.

Will you kindly return reply by bearer, if convenient, in order that I may notify the committee from our board. Very respectfully yours, ANTHONY COMSTOCK, Secretary.

Mr. Comstock received the following from Recorder Goff on Jan. 28, 1895:

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice:

Sir: This is the first opportunity to answer your letter of the 16th inst. Each of these statements quoted by you and attributed to me, either by expression or insinuation, is absolutely untrue. Whatever I have to say concerning the Lexow investigation, I said in open court, and what I did say was strictly confined to the law and the evidence of each particular case. I do not insinuate; if I have convictions on matters, I make a direct utterance.

You put it correctly when you, in substance, say that it was impossible for me to examine the testimony of every witness called on the witness stand. There is absolutely no ground whatever for you or any other person to think that I was actuated by any malice against you or the society of which you are the Secretary. I never had any cause for such malice, either from you or the society.

Right here I say that I know I had no malice or antipathy against any individuals or class of individuals, and as far as I could foresee or determine, I never permitted the witness stand to be made a vehicle of private malice or personal spite. There were cases in which personal names were used without apparent justification, and in every such case, as the records will show, I was prompt to caution, rebuke, or strike upon the record. You may rest assured that neither the committee nor its counsel entertained any special purpose to malign or injure you.

Mr. Mott, whose name has been mentioned by Street, came before the committee, and I immediately procured for him the opportunity to make whatever statement he saw fit. He did so, and all the matter in relation to him as well as to yourself was stricken from the records. Had you pursued the same course as had been followed by every person who had felt justified in demanding a hearing and addressed the counsel to the committee, you would have received exactly the same fair treatment that was awarded to others.

You did not see fit to do so, but contented yourself with using some language which, to say the least, was as intemperate as it was unjustified. You need fear no uneasiness about my entertaining prejudice on this account against you or your society, and if you, with the officers of your society, think proper to visit me any morning or evening out of court hours at my chambers, you may do so with pleasure.

I do not think that it would serve any good purpose to institute an inquiry or for me to institute an inquiry into the matter, or to invite the Judges of the General Sessions to be present.

If Street has committed any offense against the law he should be prosecuted. I would be pleased to see any man who will be proved to have slandered another properly punished. Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. GOFF, Recorder.

Mr. Comstock hoped that the above correspondence would set him in a pure light before the public eyes. He eloquently appealed to the audience to weigh his work and character in the scales with Street, and judge for themselves as to which one was the good and which the bad.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, made a brief address and closed the meeting.

Mrs. Riegel Demands Alimony.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Mary Riegel of Bloomsbury, N. J., has brought suit for alimony against her husband, Dr. E. Lear Riegel, on the ground of desertion and cruel treatment. It was Dr. Riegel who a few days ago exchanged shots with William Bibbler of Germantown, Penn. Bibbler and Mrs. Riegel are first cousins. A short time ago Mrs. Riegel went to her home for a week, with her husband's consent, and afterward he sent word to her, through her father, not to return to their home, as he would not permit her to live with him any more. The doctor, she says, is in receipt of an ample income, and is able properly to provide for her needs.

A Sudden Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Joseph Sawyer, seventy-five years old, of 290 Broad Street, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. He had been employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Sawyer was a native of Manchester, England, and came to this country when a young man. He has lived in Newark almost half a century. He was a Mason and belonged to Damascus Commandery.

The Flat-Wheel Nuisance.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—This afternoon the Street Committee of the Board of Works recommended to the board the adoption of an ordinance providing that the officers of the Consolidated Traction Company, together with the motormen and conductors of cars, may be arrested and fined $50 for running cars with flat wheels.

A Receiver Appointed.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Vice Chancellor Green appointed John Whitehead this morning as receiver for the Whitman Cigar Company of Columbia Street. His bond was placed at $10,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Fire destroyed the street-paving plant of the Royal Brick Company. Loss, $35,000, partly insured.

Holyoke, Mass., Jan. 29.—Fire did about $3,000 damage in the Massasoit apartment house here to-night. The house is occupied by Mrs. J. B. Munn and William Constable. The losses are covered by insurance.

NEDERLAND

Life Insurance Company, Limited, OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

UNITED STATES BRANCH,

874 Broadway, New-York City.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN D. KEILEY, Jr.,
AMOS T. FRENCH, JAMES BROWN POTTER,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD.

CONDITION ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1894.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
UNITED STATES BONDS	$286,840.00	PREMIUM RESERVE	73,194.00
CASH ON HAND	15,427.43	DEATH CLAIM	5,000.00
DEFERRED AND UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS	22,087.62	(PROOF NOT YET FILED.)	
ACCRUED INTEREST	650.00	PREPAID PREMIUMS	53.37
		SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	246,757.68
	$325,005.05		$325,005.05

NOTE.—Additional Assets of $46,913.04 (not admitted) are not included in this statement.

BUSINESS FOR 1894.

Total premiums received during the year	$116,665.83
Death claims (4 deaths)	22,000.00
Issued and revived, 2,261 policies	8,511,500.00
In force on December 31, 1894, 1,913 policies	7,462,500.00

L. I. DUBOURCQ, General Manager U. S. Branch.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Benefit at Mrs. Spofford's Home.—At the "Poor Tittlebaum" benefit given at Mrs. Charles Spofford's apartments in the Madrid last evening a good sum of money was raised for the imprisoned peddler. The entertainment was exceptionally good. Archie Gunn sang the "Café Chantant" in his inimitable style, and for an encore gave "Met 'im in the Old Kent Road." The Gregory trio of banjo players were particularly good; Violet Dale danced charmingly, and J. W. Averill and G. W. Day filled out an exceptionally good bill. A letter of regret was received from Fiske and Ogden, who were filling professional engagements out of town.

—Mrs. William Astor's Dinner.—Mrs. William Astor entertained at dinner last night at her home, 350 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, Marquise de Talleyrand, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Dr. Depew, Mr. Olin, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Wilson. The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses.

—E. R. Gunther's Theatre Party.—Ernest Rudolph Gunther gave a theatre party Monday night at Abbey's Theatre, and a supper afterward at the Waldorf. Among his guests were Mrs. John Vintin Dahlgren, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Miss L. Marie, Miss Georgia Chisholm, Miss Julia Irving Graham, Richard Peabody, Arthur Bramwell, Frederic Townsend Martin, and Peyton Van Rensselaer.

—The Charity Ball.—It is announced that a few boxes only remain unsold for the Charity Ball, which is to take place to-morrow night at Music Hall. Boxes and tickets may be obtained at 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, and tickets at 16 West Eleventh Street and at Music Hall.

—Address on John Jay.—An interesting address on the life of John Jay was given by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye last evening in Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street, before the members of the Huguenot Society of America. Many fashionable folk listened to the address.

—Mrs. Lauterbach's Dance.—Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of 2 East Seventy-eighth Street gave a dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Florence Lauterbach, who made her début at the Patriarchs' Ball this season.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's Dinner.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained a number of friends at dinner last night at her home, 2 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—The Ogden Musicale Club.—The second subscription concert of the series given by the Ogden Musicale Club will take place to-morrow night at Chickering Hall.

Mrs. Scrymser's Reception.—Mrs. James A. Scrymser gave a large reception last evening at her residence, 107 East Twenty-first Street.

Belgium's Criminal Cases.

From The London World.

Although capital punishment is now practically a dead-letter in Belgium, owing to the persistent refusal of the King to sign a death warrant under any circumstances, the erstwhile "cockpit of Europe" manages to provide the world about every ten years with a cause célèbre of the first magnitude. The last criminal who perished on the scaffold in Belgium was Count Visart de Bocarmé, a learned amateur chemist, tried at Mons in 1854 for poisoning his brother-in-law by nicotine. The case occasioned the greatest excitement, and many well-known French and English littérateurs were among those who spent a whole month in Brabant. Next came the Risk Allah murder trial at Brussels in 1867, which eventually cost The Daily Telegraph several thousand pounds. More sensational than either was the Peltzer assassination case of 1881. The interest felt in its details were world-wide, and one of the convicts (both the prisoners were formally condemned to death) still survives in prison at Louvain. It is doubtful if either of these three trials could compare in importance with the Jonlaux trial now going on at Antwerp, the extraordinary details of which seem likely to fill several columns of the "dailies" for weeks to come. The accused is not only the wife of a high Government official, but is the daughter of Gen. Ablay, a favorite aide de camp of Leopold I., and the sister of another distinguished soldier.

The Finding Set Aside.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The recent decision of a commission and a jury of twenty-four men finding Irene House Redmond, the woman of nine husbands, to be insane, was set aside to-day by Vice Chancellor Bird on the ground that the woman, who was in jail, was not allowed to appear before the commission, as she expressed a desire to do.

Death of an Old Resident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—John Dair, one of the founders of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabethport, and father of John Dair, Jr., engineer of the New-York Post Office, died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Dair had resided in Elizabethport nearly half a century.

Caught a New-Rochelle Forger.

James Meehan, nineteen years old, who was arrested by the police of New-Rochelle for forging checks on several business men of that town, and who escaped from jail last Saturday, was arrested last evening in this city.

Judgment for Damages.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Martha Devey, who brought a damage suit against the Consolidated Traction Company for $10,000, received a verdict of $1,200 to-day.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

BLACK SILKS.

3,000 YARDS

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE,

(all silk,)

69c. yd.;

Imported to sell at 1.00 yard.

Continuation of our

CREAT SALE

of

C. J. BONNET & CO.'S

CELEBRATED BLOCK SILKS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday assigned Charles J. Patterson to defend John J. Vail, cashier of the defunct Commercial Bank, on his trial. Mr. Vail alleged that he had not sufficient money to engage a lawyer. No date has been set for the trial. Mr. Vail is accused of perjury.

—An unknown man was found unconscious last evening at Park Place and Greenwich Street. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. He is about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, brown hair and mustache. He wore a dark sack coat and overcoat, white shirt, and laced shoes.

—The young men of St. Monica's Union of Yorkville will give an entertainment and reception on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. An original comedy, "Our Boys Among the Farmers," will be performed by members of the union.

—The New-York telegraph operators will give an entertainment and reception at Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth Street, on Friday evening. Those who will take part in the programme are Frederick Meyer, Marion Eyre, Herbert Denton, Thomas Ballantyne, Master Dunn, and Arthur Hurd.

—Joshua Dunn, a laborer of 305 East Forty-fifth Street, was held yesterday in $1,500 bail by Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a gold

Wednesday
Jan. 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE SUGAR DIFFERENTIAL

The House Removes the Cause of German Retaliation.

APPROVED BY A VERY LARGE VOTE

Little Chance of Its Passage in the Senate, Where Sugar Trust Influence Is Paramount.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House of Representatives did what it could to-day to deprive the German Empire of any cause for the disposition it has manifested for some months to retaliate upon the United States for the discrimination against German sugars, made in the imposition of one-tenth of a cent on all sugars imported from bounty-paying countries. By a vote of 239 to 31, the House passed the bill removing the objectionable tax, and the measure now goes to the Senate.

The opposition in the House was chiefly augmentative and directed to the policy of the Democrats in reducing revenues when it was urged by the Republicans that there should be no reduction. Mr. Wilson answered, with directness and force, the flippant assertions made by Mr. Reed and the critical ones set forth by Mr. Dingley, and swept away the confusing argument made by the Republicans that Attorney General Olney had written an opinion directly in conflict with that held by Secretary Gresham.

The chance for the passage of the bill in the Senate is not much better than that of any other bill in which the Sugar Trust may have an interest. That body is not the collection of "idiots" that Senator Pugh recently suggested it was believed to be; whenever the interests of the Sugar Trust are in danger, the Senate develops the keenest interest to see that the trust is in no manner or degree annoyed. If the trust really owns the Senate, it is not probable that the body will be permitted to pass this bill. Treaty obligations, in the estimation of the Senate, are likely to be lightly regarded when the demands of the American refiners are exposed to attack.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

An Interesting Debate in Which Something Is Said of Finance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Proceedings in the House to-day as to the Sugar Differential bill opened with a report from the Committee on Rules. An order was submitted providing that the vote be taken after three and one-half hours' debate, the last one and one-half hours to be under the five-minute rule. The order was agreed to.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) first addressed the committee in reply to the statements regarding the revenues made Saturday by Mr. Wilson (Dem., West Va.,) in his opening speech. Mr. Dingley said that the gentleman from West Virginia and the President evidently had failed to connect, for the declaration in Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress, read yesterday, that universal distress and disaster were impending did not comport with Mr. Wilson's rosy views expressed on Saturday.

Although the deficit in the revenues for the current fiscal year up to last Saturday amounted to $39,000,000, Mr. Wilson had informed the House that all that was to be changed, and he had told the members that last week the receipts were greater than the expenditures. But this, said Mr. Dingley, was only apparent. When all the expenditures properly chargeable to that period were set against the receipts it would be seen that there was a deficit of $1,200,000 in the operations of the Treasury for last week. He could not see upon what the gentleman from West Virginia based his assertions of a flush Treasury and predictions of sufficient revenues to meet expenditures.

Denounces Bounty Giving.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) briefly said that if the legislation of Congress had provided the Government sufficient revenue to pay its expenses there would have been no such trouble as now faced the Treasury. The prime duty of Congress now was to enact such legislation as would secure to the Treasury the necessary amount of revenue. Mr. Reed asserted that the views of the German Government at the time of the international conference on the sugar question were in accord with those held by himself and others respecting the violation of treaty rights. At that conference the Spanish representative said that his Government always had held to the doctrine that the allowance of bounties on articles of export was in itself a violation of the "favored-nation" clause of treaties.

The German representative expressed the same opinion, but the French representatives took an opposite view, and it was decided to put an article in the convention adopted by the conference upon that question. Whether or not that convention was ratified, said Mr. Reed, had no bearing upon the construction of treaties. That was the opinion of the German Government at that time; that was the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, and all were agreed.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.,) presented an array of figures to show the reasonableness of the proposition of President Cleveland that succeeding generations should pay a portion of the expenditures caused by this. Since the war there had been paid on account of that war, $6,379,570,905. Besides that, there had been paid for military expenses, including river and harbor improvements and war claims, $2,672,481,470. Other expenses ran up the total expenditures of the Government since that date to $12,032,245,183.

General Debate Closed.

The general debate was concluded by Mr. Wilson, (Dem., W. Va.,) who said, referring to the question of the construction of the "favored nation" clause of commercial treaties, that the advocates of the bill were not contending for an interpretation differing from that held by the Attorney General of the United States, for, as he had pointed out on Saturday, Mr. Olney's declaration, quoted by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Reed,) was a mere obiter dictum, contained in an opinion upon an entirely different question.

The matter, Mr. Wilson said, could be disposed of by the consideration of the question, "Is the giving of a bounty by a Government a violation of the favored-nation clause?" Nobody had even contended that it was. If it could not be maintained that Germany had violated it, then we had no right to discriminate in violation of our pledge to let her products come into the United States with no higher or other duties than were imposed on the products of other countries. The bounty, as explained by the German Ambassador to the Secretary of State, would expire in 1897.

As to the attitude of the German Government toward American cattle and meats, so far as it related to the differential duty, Mr. Wilson said he had not intended to say that the officials were not telling the truth. He only had recited the facts, and was of the opinion that if the United States had not imposed the duty Germany would have met this country in the friendly spirit that should animate the intercourse of great nations and have paid no attention to an occasional case of Texas fever had it been found to exist.

Mr. Wilson then turned his attention to the statements made by Mr. Dingley, and asserted that he had been expressly confirmed by the language of the President, who said that there was in the Treasury a comfortable surplus of $63,000,000; but as it was not in gold, it availed nothing in meeting the difficulties of the situation. The embarrassment, the danger, of the Treasury was its predicament as a banker, not as a paymaster.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) interrupted to suggest, with reference to a statement by Mr. Wilson, that what was needed was legislation to secure the payment of a larger portion of the revenues of the Government in gold. A sufficient percentage had been paid in gold, or the equivalent of gold, as long as the receipts exceeded the expenditures.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the gold reserve had reached its highest figure in March, 1888. During all of President Harrison's Administration the reserve had constantly decreased. Near the close of that Administration Secretary Foster stated to a committee of Congress that if he were to remain at the head of the Treasury for another year he would want an increase of revenue amounting to $50,000,000 annually.

As to the present condition and prospects of the revenue, Mr. Wilson said that the receipts of last week had reduced the previous deficit of the month by $2,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimated a surplus this year of $28,000,000, and this was based upon estimated receipts of $25,000,000 from the income tax. The probabilities were that the income tax would amount to at least $40,000,000, so that the estimated surplus would be the larger by that increase.

One Thing at a Time.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked Mr. Wilson if it would be agreeable to him to have a bill passed to repeal the additional duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar as well as the present bill.

Mr. Wilson—Just twice as agreeable.

Mr. Bailey—Then I give notice that I shall move that proposition as an amendment to the bill.

Mr. Wilson explained that he would have to object, in view of the announcement by the organ of the Sugar Trust, as quoted by Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) and by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Reed,) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Daizel,) that the bill should not pass Congress.

Mr. Reed begged that his friend would eliminate his name from that list of authorities, inasmuch as all he had done was to quote Mr. Warner.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his remark as to Mr. Reed.

Amendments being in order, Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) offered the following:

"Provided, that a tax on tonnage of $1 per ton is hereby levied, and shall be collected on each vessel owned, in whole or in part, by the subjects of any foreign Government entered at any port of the United States. The above provision shall apply only to the vessels of such nations as shall, in the judgment of the President, make or enforce any trade or commercial or police regulation which prohibits or unfairly impedes the entrance or sale of any food or farm products produced and exported from the United States, and the President shall, by his proclamation, determine to what vessels the terms of this proviso apply."

In the course of the discussion of this amendment, which was rejected—69 to 84—Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) stated that he would vote for the repeal of the differential duty.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) offered the following:

"Provided that in case any foreign country, whether independent or a dependency, shall make or permit any unjust discrimination against the importation to or sale in such foreign country of any product of the United States, then the duty mentioned in this act, as it affects such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) took occasion in the consideration of this amendment to announce his purpose of supporting the bill.

Not Reciprocity, but Retaliation.

Speaking to the amendment, Mr. Wilson begged the friends of the bill to vote it down. The only hope for getting the repeal of the one-tenth of a cent differential duty into the law was to keep the one single proposition intact. Mr. Hopkins's amendment was not reciprocity, but retaliation. It was the same principle, he said, that was contained in the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law, and which made it objectionable. Having done equity to Germany, we should then be in a position to demand equity of her. He hoped the House would not adopt the amendment, and thereby deprive American producers of their markets and foster the grip of the Sugar Trust upon the people of the United States.

Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to repeal the additional duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound imposed upon refined sugars. He expressed the hope that the great leader of the majority of the House would not be influenced in his actions by threats; that the ghost of Germany would not rise to prevent the adoption of this most just proposition. It was not a part of the bargain, continued Mr. Hitt, to which that gentleman referred in what was not a Senatorial speech, but a great national declaration.

Mr. Wilson stated to the House that there were two ways to defeat this measure, either one of which would be perfectly satisfactory to the Sugar Trust. One was to vote it down directly, and the other was to load it with amendments, which would prevent its becoming a law.

In response to further questioning by Mr. Hitt, Mr. Wilson said that he had assurances which were satisfactory to him that the bill in its present shape, if passed by the House, would become a law. He could not state these upon the floor of the House, but if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Hitt) would come to him privately he had no doubt that he could satisfy him.

Mr. Hitt—Has the gentleman from West Virginia received another letter? [Laughter.]

Mr. Hitt's amendment was rejected—85 to 169.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) proposed an amendment providing that the repeal of the duty in question was not to be held to imply that the United States surrendered any of its rights under treaties to offset bounties by the imposition of equivalent differential duties whenever Congress deemed it desirable to enforce them.

Simpson Lectures Dingley.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) said that he was opposed to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Maine. He was surprised to hear the gentleman enunciating a new policy for the Republican Party. It had been declared from every stump that that party was in favor of the free entry of articles we could not produce enough of to supply the demand, especially sugar; but to-day it was found opposing the removal of this one-tenth-of-a-cent duty.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) said that in 1890 the Republican Congress, by the legislation it then enacted, had raised the flag of cheap sugar. He had helped to raise that standard, and he did not propose now, under any leadership, to abandon it and yield to the demands of a gigantic trust. "Just before the last session of Congress closed," he continued, "nearly every Republican in the House voted for free sugar. That was a much stronger dose than this. Are you going to run now? For one, I am not."

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) offered as an amendment an additional section, providing that hereafter the duty on all sugars should be 1¼ cents a pound, which he advocated in the interests of increased revenues to be thus derived from that source.

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.,) offered as a substitute for the pending bill a provision that hereafter all sugars and molasses be placed upon the free list.

Mr. Van Voorhis's substitute was rejected, 75 to 120. A rising vote upon Mr. Dingley's amendment resulted—Yeas, 87; nays, 116.

"Tellers," said Mr. Dingley.

"I move that the committee rise," cried Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, "and report the bill to the House without amendment."

Passage of the Bill.

This precipitated a parliamentary wrangle, in which Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) insisted that the bill should be reported to the House with the amendment offered by Mr. Dingley as pending, which would entitle it to a vote there. This view was adopted by Chairman McRae, and the bill was so reported.

The vote on Mr. Dingley's amendment resulted—Yeas, 112; nays, 156. The roll was then called upon the passage of the bill, and it was passed by the decisive vote of 239 yeas to 31 nays.

The Representatives voting against the passage of the bill were:

Republicans—Messrs. Adams, (Penn.,) Belden, (N. Y.,) Bingham, (Penn.,) Boutelle, (Me.,) Bowers, (Cal.,) Dalzell, (Penn.,) Curtis, Daniels, Gillett, Hooker, and Lefever, (N. Y.;) Loud, (Cal.,) Loudenslager, (N. J.,) Marvin, Payne, Quigg, and Ray, (N. Y.;) Reed, (Me.,) Robinson, (Penn.,) Storer, (Ohio,) Sherman, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, and Wever, (N. Y.,) and Wanger, (Penn.)

Democrats—Covert, (N. Y.,) Davey, Meyer, Ogden, Price, and Robertson, (La.)

To Discuss Tenement-House Reform.

A mass meeting of citizens interested in tenement-house reform will be held in Cooper Union this evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Social Reform Club of this city, and the following speakers will discuss the recent report of the Tenement-House Commission: Richard Watson Gilder, the Rev. W. S Rainsford, Edward Marshall, Henry George, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, John B. Lennon, Prof. Felix Adler, and Ernest H. Crosby. The serious interest which the people of New-York are now taking in the tenement-house question, and the determination evoked by the commission's report to reform existing conditions, make the occasion an important one, and it is hoped that many citizens will attend.

New Commissioner of Fisheries.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed Barnet H. Davis of Palmyra Commissioner of Fisheries to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Hamilton.

PLATT'S VISIT TO ALBANY

Mayor Strong's Absence Interfered with His Plans.

A SECRET REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Legislation This Year to be Directed Specifically to Strengthen the Party in New-York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The absence of Mayor Strong from the Governor's first banquet of State last night disarranged many deep-laid plans, caused no end of disappointment, and prevented the understanding that the guardians, jailers, and oustodians of the Republican Party who gathered here expected. Looking over the ground to-day carefully, it is evident, from the remarks of chagrin that have been uttered by the followers of Mr. Platt and by many of those who attended the banquet, that the whole proceeding was nothing more or less than an artfully-made "political pound" to capture a few insignificant gillies and one really big fish—the Mayor of New-York.

Gastronomically the dinner was a success, as it could not well otherwise be. Politically it was a sickening failure. The lamb that was expected to be immolated upon the altar of the machine was saved from this cruel and heartrending fate by the painful twist of an old enemy, and what was intended to be a jollification was converted into funeral baked meats.

It was amusing to hear to-day the minute particulars faithfully given out by those who partook of the baked meats aforesaid of how it happened that in one corner of the big hall of the corridor sat Gov. Morton, Controller Roberts, Speaker Fish, Mr. Platt, and Warner Miller—a pitiable bit of bait thrown out for unsophisticated newspaper men to swallow. In fact, with the absence of Mayor Strong, the political significance of last night's "State"—"misstated," it ought to be—dinner departed.

The real business of the convocation of Republican leaders was transacted this morning at the house of Speaker Fish, on State Street. Here, shortly after 9 o'clock, gathered Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Mr. Platt, who came in a sleigh accompanied by a fellow-reformer named Lexow; Senators O'Connor of Binghamton, Raines of Canandaigua, and Parsons of Rochester, representing G. Washington Aldridge, the new Commissioner of Public Works; Assemblymen Nixon of Chatauqua, Thompson of Dutchess, Gardenier of Columbia, and Mr. Speaker Fish.

The conference, for such it was, arranged at the Governor's last night, purposely to throw off the credulous newspaper correspondents, lasted nearly an hour. Mr. Platt, from the best information, declared that the only legislation he favored for the City of New-York was that that would strengthen the Republican Party and bring it together under one general principle and idea. He distinctly declared his hostility to the passage of any bills that would bring the slightest benefit to any party or faction that was hostile to the Republican Party. He repeated many of the arguments that he promulgated in his interview which appeared in The New-York Times on Sunday morning. And in the course of the conference he dwelt with emphasis upon the fact that in 1896 one of the greatest struggles in the history of the Republican Party for the control of the National Government would take place, and that every Republican should keep his mind and his eye upon that.

"What is necessary above all things else," he observed, "is to keep with us the same influences, the same people, power, and voters that contributed to throw the Republican Party into power in 1893 and 1894. That," he said, "can only be done by giving the Republican Party and the people of New-York the legislation that the victory of last November demands."

Some one of the party suggested that last November's victory could have been accomplished by the Republican Party alone—without the aid of independent Democrats, good government workers, and reformers generally.

The Republican boss decried that argument, "New-York City is Democratic," he said, "on general principles, and all we can hope to accomplish by whatever legislation we may adopt, is to control and hold to us those votes that are not swayed by partisan feelings."

No conclusions were reached and no instructions were issued, and only the general warning was sounded that the legislation was to be passed that would benefit the Republican Party in New-York City.

About 11 o'clock Senator Platt appeared in the lower corridor of the Capitol on the State Street side, with Senator John Raines. The orderlies at once discovered his presence, and he had a regular march of triumph as he walked along. Hats were doffed by the Capitol employes, who salaamed nearly to the ground as the recognized boss of the Republican Party made his way to the Executive Chamber. For half an hour he chatted with Gov. Morton, and then he paid his respects to the different State officers. He left on the 2:35 o'clock Southwestern limited this afternoon for New-York, accompanied by Mrs. Platt, Mr. Depew having gone on an early train in his special car.

In the meantime the new Superintendent of Public Works, George Washington Aldridge of Rochester, had had an hour's talk with Mr. Platt, before the latter went to Speaker Fish's house. About 11:30 o'clock Aldridge, in a new spick-and-span suit of clothing, called upon Gov. Morton, only to find, suddenly hanging upon his neck, one-half the Republican delegation to Congress, every Republican Senator, 50 per cent. of the Republican outfit in the Assembly, nearly every Republican county and city leader in the State—all demanding, clamoring, insisting upon reaching for patronage.

To the correspondent of The New-York Times Mr. Aldridge said he had not had time to look over the ground. "I have made no appointments," he said, "and will make none for several days."

"How are you standing the strain of the patronage seekers?"

"I wouldn't mind it if my health were sound. Of course, no one can expect to satisfy everybody, but I propose to go very slowly."

If the Legislature accepts the report that Chairman Gardenier of the House Judiciary Committee will make on Thursday morning, a new Congressional apportionment will be made during this session, to supplant the one put into force by the Democrats three years ago. Chairman Gardenier's report is now practically finished. He will take the ground that the Legislature can order, under the Constitution, a new apportionment whenever in its judgment such a course is necessary. The moment the House adopts his report, which is expected to be made a special order for some day next week, the House Judiciary Committee will begin at once the work of reapportioning the thirty-four Congressional districts of the State on the basis of the Federal census of 1890. It is not at all improbable that the leaders of the Democratic Party may contest this action, and carry the matter into the courts.

By agreement the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House will give a joint hearing on all the half dozen ballot reform bills in both houses Wednesday afternoon of next week, at 3 o'clock. Senator Raines said this afternoon to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the hearing was to be merely a matter of form for the Republican Party was committed to a blanket ballot, a ballot that the people of the State had demanded for many years, and that it was proposed to pass such a bill at the earliest possible moment. To facilitate this policy, it had been agreed that the committees of both houses should give a joint hearing.

The Senate Canal Committee will report favorably to-morrow the Persons bill to appropriate $9,000,000 for the canals.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Col. Silas W. Burt Said to be Selected for the Minority Member.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Morton has made up his mind, it is learned on good authority, to allow Willard D. McKinstry, the Flower Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission, to remain in office for the present. The State Civil Service Reform League made a demand on the Governor that Mr. McKinstry be retired with the other members who served under Gov. Flower, holding that he was equally as guilty in the evasions of the civil service laws as his colleagues.

Mr. Morton, in support of his position, said that Mr. McKinstry had been the minority member of the board, and that it would be no more than fair to let him sit for a time as a majority member. This left but one position to be filled, Willard Cobb of Niagara having been nominated and confirmed early in the year. It was said this evening that the Governor had decided to appoint Col. Silas W. Burt of New-York as his minority member. The news was hailed with delight by the true disciples of civil service reform, for Col. Burt is known to be one of its stanchest friends and supporters.

Col. Burt's record is an admirable one. He succeeded Alonzo B. Cornell as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York in 1878. This was at the time when President Hayes had his fight with Messrs. Conkling and Arthur, and Mr. Cornell was retired from the Naval Office by President Hayes and Secretary John Sherman at the same time that Arthur was ousted from the Collectorship of the port. Secretary Sherman at that time was after the delegates to the National Convention of 1880, and wanted to break the State machine. On July 16, 1878, Col. Burt assumed the position of Naval Officer, and held it until March 13, 1883, when President Arthur removed him and turned the place over to the late Gen. Charles K. Graham, who had been a Brigadier General in Gen. Sickles's Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac. President Cleveland, however, recognizing Col. Burt's fitness for the position, on July 11, 1885, reinstated him as Naval Officer, and Col. Burt continued to administer the affairs of the office until President Harrison appointed Theodore D. Willis to succeed him on Sept. 7, 1889.

During his occupancy of the Naval Office his strict enforcement of the civil service laws and the honest observance of civil service merit gave him a wide reputation and won for him the respect of all his subordinates. They felt that, so long as they attended strictly to business, they need fear nothing.

When Governor of this State, Mr. Cleveland had recognized Col. Burt's value as a civil service reformer, for on May 31, 1883, Col. Burt was made Chief Examiner of the New-York State Civil Service Commission. He remained the executive officer of the board until July 21, 1885, when, by virtue of accepting the office of Naval Officer for the second time, he retired from the service of the State. For the past few years Col. Burt has been the leading spirit in the New-York State Civil Service Reform League. He has always been looked upon as one of the most able exponents of civil service reform.

Frederick Easton, who is to succeed Michael Delehanty as Superintendent of Public Buildings, took the oath of office to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Friday. He offered the Deputyship to Samuel D. Morris of Troy, Mr. Platt's short-running horse for the place, but Mr. Morris spurned the proffer. It is said to-night, however, that peace has been patched up between them, and that Mr. Morris will be permitted to name the deputy.

SINGULAR LIST OF FATALITIES

A Series of Coincidences That Will Alarm Superstitious Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The sudden death of Naval Constructor Samuel W. Armistead at the Mare Island Navy Yard from injuries received by a snapping hawser when the new cruiser Olympia was being delivered to the Government calls attention to a series of coincidences which must have great effect upon superstitious persons.

The Navy Department has invariably during the last twenty years selected the two highest graduates from each class at the Naval Academy and given them supplementary education abroad to fit them more effectively for construction duty. In each case one of the men so selected has met death soon after entering active service. Constructors Bowles and Gatewood were the first men so sent abroad. The next pair was Nixon and Shock, who were followed by Taylor and Armistead, Capps and Hughes, Bankson and Street, and Tawresey and Van Sant. The first man only of each couple still survives—Gatewood, Shock, Hughes, Van Sant, Street, and Armistead dying on duty.

Street died at Mare Island a month ago, within a few weeks after being ordered to duty there, and his successor has now just completed the remarkable list of fatalities. The survivors, with the exception of Nixon, who resigned to enter the Cramps' establishment, are now active Constructors in the navy. The Navy Department has ceased to order the graduates to Europe in pairs. A single man from the class of '87 is at Glasgow studying, and three from '88 are pursuing foreign post graduate courses.

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following Governments have announced their purpose to put into effect the revised international rules for preventing collisions at sea, drafted by the Washington Marine Conference on March 1, simultaneously with the United States: France, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Portugal, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and the Netherlands. The British Government will not enforce the rules until the Autumn.

Restored to Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President has restored to citizenship Robert S. Hicks, sentenced Jan. 3, 1888, to four years in the Connecticut State Prison for embezzling bank funds. President Harrison denied a pardon to Hicks while he was undergoing his imprisonment, and President Cleveland's clemency was only extended when it was shown that the defaulting official was leading an exemplary life and had restored confidence in himself by his recent acts.

Students to Reproduce a Comedy.

The students of St. Francis Xavier's College, who produced a comedy entitled "A Celebrated Case" in the college theatre during Christmas week, last year, will give another performance of the play to-night. The cast will be the same.

A SECOND MASS MEETING

To be Held in Harlem After the One in Cooper Union.

ANGER AT DICTATOR PLATT GROWS

An Attempt to Offset the Effect of the Public Protests to be Made Against Him—Mr. Lexow's Haste.

The attempt of Thomas C. Platt, not only to force on this city such laws as seem to him good, but to prevent the people from uttering a protest, is not working well.

More indignant than ever that the dictator from Tioga has attempted to head off the effect of the Cooper Union meeting, by forcing the hearing on the present bills before that meeting, the committees of the reform organizations decided yesterday to reinforce and emphasize the Cooper Union meeting by another, to be held in the northern part of the city.

The action of the Platt legislators at Albany yesterday, in postponing consideration of the Police bills and ordering a hearing for to-day, was regarded by some of the men interested as nothing short of an attempt to head off the effect of the Cooper Union meeting.

Chairman Larocque on Monday sent a message to Senator Lexow, asking for a hearing on the Police bills. This request also contained a formal protest against some of the pending measures. Mr. Loracque yesterday received a message from the Senator, saying that a hearing would be granted to-day at 2 o'clock.

"The promoters of these bills well know," said Mr. Larocque, "that it would be utterly impossible to make an adequate presentation of the views of the citizens of New-York on such short notice as is offered to us. They also know that these bills are strenuously opposed by all the followers of Mayor Strong.

"I shall reply to Senator Saxton that it is impossible for us to come on such short notice. All the committee have engagements which cannot be thrown aside in a moment, and if they could it is evident that it would be only a mockery to try to present the case on twenty-four hours' notice. If the gentlemen at Albany really intend, in good faith, to give us a chance to be heard on these matters, they will doubtless see the propriety of postponing action until we have had opportunity to make a fitting presentation of the view taken by a large majority of our citizens."

Whatever may be the outcome of the hearing to-day, the measures which the committees from the reform organizations desire to see substituted for the Platt bills now pending will be completed and sent to Albany, and the people will be given an opportunity to declare themselves against the dictation of Mr. Platt. He may express his contempt for mass meetings as often as he pleases, but the people are so angry at his high-handed attempt to steal the fruits of their victory that they propose to declare themselves.

The further he goes in his attempts to save his head from such a crack as the mass meeting has in store for it, the firmer resolved are those who have charge of the mass meeting to go ahead.

The committees from the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, the City Vigilance League, and the German-American Reform Union held a two hours' session at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. A considerable portion of that time was devoted to a discussion of the desired affirmative legislation which, it is intended, shall accompany the protest.

Some indignation was expressed that the hearing on the Platt bills had been set for to-day. It was felt that it would be impossible to attend the hearing and express in any proper way the feeling of the people, unless the new bills, which these organizations will support, were on hand at the same time.

Dr. Parkhurst, it was said, would be in Albany to-day and would oppose the Platt bills. So far as was known by the committeemen, there would be no committee with him.

"I am afraid it will be impossible for a delegation to go on such short notice," said Secretary Pryor of the City Club. "There ought to be a large committee present. I wish we could prepare the bills which will be offered as substitutes."

The arrangements for the Cooper Union mass meeting were stated to be progressing satisfactorily. Many names were reported of men who are willing to act as Vice Presidents of the meeting, and it was said the list would probably be completed in a day or two.

Then the suggestion which has been made by Dr. Parkhurst and others that another large mass meeting be held was considered, and it was resolved, in view of all the existing circumstances, that this should be done. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding another mass meeting, in Harlem, on a day subsequent to the Cooper Union meeting.

Resolved, That Messrs. M. D. Rothschild, John E. Eustis, J. H. C. Nevins, George M. Cummings, William Dutcher, and Dr. H. A. C. Anderson be appointed a committee to make arrangements for such meeting, with power to add to their number.

The place for holding this second mass meeting will be left to the committee named. The presiding officer of the Cooper Union meeting next Monday night will probably be announced to-day.

There has been considerable discussion of the proposition of Dr. Parkhurst, that smaller meetings to protest against Plattism be held in each Assembly district. It is probable that the Good Government Clubs, which now number twenty-four, and the City Vigilance League, will take charge of this part of the public agitation of the question.

Dr. Parkhurst said he thought the City Vigilance League would decide to hold meetings of this sort, and Preble Tucker, the Secretary of the Confederated Council of Good Governmtnt Clubs, said it was likely that the Good Government Clubs would join in the movement.

"There has been no formal action yet," said Mr. Tucker, "but it is likely that the clubs will decide to hold meetings in all the Assembly districts."

The committees from the organizations named will meet again this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce.

Badly Hurt While Sleepwalking.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 29.—Edward Morehouse, eighteen years old, of Tottenville, tried to walk through a window last night in his sleep. He put his right leg through the glass, and the pain woke him up.

He was so badly cut that he had to be brought to the Smith Infirmary to-day.

Two More Democrats Go.

City Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed John E. Greaney, Superintendent of Docks, salary, $1,800, and William J. Coyle, a clerk in the Dock Department, salary, $1,200, to take effect Jan. 30. They are both Democrats.

JUSTICE INGRAHAM WAS ON HAND

But He Had No Word from the Grand Jury and Left the Criminal Courts Building at Noon.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer held a protracted session yesterday, but adjourned without presenting any indictment or reporting to the court.

Although there was no calendar in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Justice Ingraham was in the Criminal Courts Building. His presence gave rise to the supposition that the Grand Jury would come into court. But it did not, and at noon Justice Ingraham left the building. He said he had not heard from the Grand Jury since it was impaneled.

The chief witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were Lawyers Isaac and Abraham Fromme. The former is counsel for Koster & Bial in their litigation with Oscar Hammerstein, and his brother was associated with Louis J. Grant in the defense of ex-Capt. Michael Doherty.

Mr. Hammerstein, in his complaint against Koster & Bial, alleged that they had paid tribute to the police, and Isaac Fromme may have been questioned about this, as Mr. Hammerstein has been before the Grand Jury.

The circumstances of the flight to Europe of Mrs. Augusta Thorow, the chief witness against Capt. Doherty, and who, it was reported, had been induced to leave the country in the interest of the indicted police officials, and had been paid to stay away, are being probed into, and this may account for the presence before the Grand Jury of Abraham L. Fromme.

Mrs. Thorow was brought from the House of Detention to the District Attorney's office, and was again examined at length by Col. Fellows.

Superintendent Byrnes and De Lancey Nicoll also visited the District Attorney's office, but neither would tell the object of his visit.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox, the special counsel assigned to the Grand Jury, called on Col. Fellows at noon, and held a long consultation.

A gentleman who is in a position to know much about the work of the Grand Jury said yesterday:

"I do not believe that the Grand Jury will be able to finish the work that has been laid out for it by the close of this week, when, under ordinary circumstances, its term would expire. The record of the Lexow committee investigation is so vast and covers such a large field that it is, in my opinion, a physical impossibility to have examined it all within a month. Of course, the court could extend the term, but I do not know whether Justice Ingraham would consider this advisable, or whether the Grand Jurors would consent to sit beyond the term for which they were originally impaneled, as service on the Grand Jury entails a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience to business men."

Surprise has been expressed that the Grand Jury has been in session for three weeks, and has not filed any indictments, but this apparent procrastination is due to the great care which has been exercised in the examinations and the immense mass of testimony submitted.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S GUESTS

The President and Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet Entertained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A Cabinet dinner to-night, in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, was given by Attorney General and Mrs. Olney. In addition to the chief guests, there were present Secretary and Mrs. Gresham, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Miss Morton, Mrs. Perrine, Miss Mildred Lee, Mr. Carter, and Sir Rivers Wilson. The table was ornamented with Mme. Lang roses.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont have invitations out for Friday evening, Feb. 1 and 15, at 9 o'clock.

His Shoes Fitted the Footprints.

ISLIP, L. I., Jan. 29.—The unoccupied Summer residence of Charles F. Bound, in Dublin Avenue, was burned early this morning. Footprints were found in the snow leading from the portion of the house where the fire was first discovered to another house near by. The only occupant of that house who was out late the night before was William Wills, assistant foreman of the East Islip Hose Company. His shoes were found to fit the tracks in the snow, and he was arrested. He attended the fire with his company. He declares he did not start the flames.

John H. Emery Chosen.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 29.—Chancellor McGill this morning announced that he had selected John H. Emery to succeed Vice Chancellor Abram S. Van Fleet. The appointment will probably be made on Monday next.

Mr. Emery is a well-known lawyer of Newark, and is regarded as an authority in equity practice throughout the State. He is a Republican, but has never held office.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS—He calls upon Congress to give relief to the Treasury.
DAVID B. HILL ITS GUEST—The Senator entertained by the Democratic Club.
POPE LEO XIII. TO AMERICA—The encyclical letter sent to this country.
PLATT RISES TO EXPLAIN—He makes a defense of his good citizenship.
MANY CHINESE DEFEATS—Continued success of the Japanese Armies.
CANTOR MAKES A REPORT—Sharp arraignment of the majority of the Lexow committee.
TIME TO TELL INCOMES—Revenue Collectors are ready with blanks, to be filled out.
DARK OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE—Radicals and Socialists masters of the Chamber of Deputies.
MEXICO'S MARTIAL ATTITUDE—Peace depends, apparently, upon the discretion of Guatemala.
THE WEST IS SNOWBOUND—Inland traffic stopped and severe gales on the coast.
KNUTE NELSON SELECTED—He defeats Senator Washburn in the Minnesota contest.
TO PROTECT THE FORESTS—Report of the Assembly Committee on Public Lands.
BINGHAMTON BANKS CLOSE—The cashier of both charged with being a defaulter.
THE DEVIL FOUND GUILTY—Tried before Major Perry of the Salvation Army.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Manurial Value of Foods, by Henry Stewart; The Results of Cultivation of Crops, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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RAPID TRANSIT REPORT

Recommendations Made by the Committee of Experts.

COST OF ROADS ABOUT $42,000,000

Modifications in Chief Engineer Parsons's Plans Suggested—Express Tracks for the Elevated Lines.

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commisioners met yesterday and received a report from the committee of experts appointed under a resolution of the board adopted Dec. 26, 1894.

The committee's report confirms the estimates made in the plans of Mr. Parsons, chief engineer to the board; mentions various objections to his plans; suggests modifications; recommends electricity as the power to be used to acquire a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, with stations a half mile apart; proposes an arrangement for transfer tickets with the Metropolitan Traction Company, and recommends a four-track system, mostly elevated, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Streets.

It recommends the Elm Street route instead of the Broadway route for the East side; suggests connections with the New-York Central Railroad's tracks along the river front, from both east and west side routes. The estimated cost for the routes suggested is $42,063,721, instead of $56,870,000, as estimated for the previous plans.

The report suggests a two-mile elevated extension from Fourth Avenue, north of Central Park, to Sixth Avenue, and thence through the blocks to the Harlem River, at a cost of $2,500,000; also an extension of the west side lines by elevated road from One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street to King's Bridge, to connect with the New-York Central Railroad, at a cost of $1,500,000; also to have the New-York Central's tracks on the west side extended by elevated structure to connect with the main line, for the purpose of carrying freight.

As neither of the plans suggested will give immediate and adequate relief, the report states that the Manhattan Company should be compelled to lay additional tracks on its elevated structures upon which to run express trains entirely around the city. A third track is proposed for the west side roads below Fifty-third Street, two additional tracks on the

to, and they appear to the Board of Experts to be practicable and wise.

We are thoroughly satisfied that the proposed plan to separate the express tracks from the local tracks on Broadway, except at the stations, will greatly diminish the chance of accidents, and will much simplify the process of construction, as well as permit better gradients. It also admits of the construction of two of the tracks without building the other two till later, if desirable.

We look upon this suggestion of the separation of the local from the express tracks on portions of the route as a valuable one, and we recommend that the commission shall have the original plans modified accordingly.

We understand that the plans submitted by the engineer are general plans. In preparing the details of construction we suggest that the tunnel walls and arch roof proposed can be modified so as to give greater strength, with probably a diminution of cost, by adopting concrete masonry lined with brick, and reinforced by steel beams buried in the concrete and perfectly protected from rust thereby.

We would also suggest that the sewers should not be joined to or form an integral part of the subway structure.

The fourth question is, "Whether the Board of Experts can suggest any better solution of the problem before the commission, either as to route or construction, than has already been brought forward," and it is stated that "this last question is intended to open the way for the freest possible suggestion so that no one can say hereafter that the engineers were asked only to act upon the specific question submitted to them, but were not asked to propose of their own motion such a solution of the problem as might seem to them to be wise."

It is obvious, therefore, that this question is intended to secure from the Board of Experts a thorough examination of the problem of rapid transit in the City of New-York, and to elicit from them suggestions as to the best methods by which rapid transit may be secured without reference to any other interests than those of the public in the solution of the problem.

The discussion of this question has been so complete during the last few years that public opinion at length crystallized itself and gave expression to its conclusion in the rapid-transit legislation under which the commission has been organized and now exists.

Provisions of the Law.

Briefly stated, the law which has been approved by the vote of the people of the City of New-York provides:

First, that the first duty of the commission is to adopt plans which will secure rapid transit, by which is plainly intended transit in the limits of New-York at as high a rate of speed as now ordinarily exists upon the railroads of the country outside of the city limits. If slower transit shall be provided, it must be only as incidental to the main requirements of rapid transit of at least twenty-five miles per hour, including stops, and a higher rate of speed if practicable.

It is further provided that the plans adopted, whatever they may be, shall not involve an expenditure on the part of the City of New-York of more than $50,000,000.

This expenditure, however, is only to be made upon the condition precedent that a responsible lessee shall be found who will not only deposit $1,000,000 in cash as a contingent security for the completion of the work, but will also give satisfactory bonds to the commission to secure the payment of interest upon the city bonds issued in payment for the construction of the work, and the payment of not less than 1 per cent. in addition thereto, into the Sinking Fund of the city for the ultimate redemption of the bonds so issued.

It may be further stated that the act imposes no obligation upon the commission to expend $50,000,000, and from the whole spirit and tenor it is evident that the commission is expected to secure rapid transit with as small an expenditure on the part of the city as possible.

Suggestions for the West Side Route.

Bearing these conditions precedent in mind, the Board of Experts has come to the conclusion that it will be advisable and necessary to modify the plans which have already received the provisional approval of the commission. These plans contemplate a three-track line on the same level from South Ferry to Vesey Street, with a two-track loop at City Hall Park; from the City Hall Park to Fourteenth Street the plans provide for a four-track line; from Fourteenth Street, through Broadway and the Boulevard, a four-track line to be constructed partly in subway and partly by viaduct, along the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street; thence a two-track elevated line is provided at King's Bridge, and from King's Bridge a two-track railway, partly in tunnel and partly on embankments.

If this route be adhered to, the board of experts is of the opinion that it should be modified by constructing two tracks in tunnel, instead of three tracks from the South Ferry to the City Hall Park, including the loop, and thence along Broadway, with four tracks in tunnel to Ninety-second Street, the express and local tracks being placed on different levels, at least as far as Thirty-fourth Street. The construction of two of these tracks may be deferred if deemed desirable to reduce cost. At Ninety-second Street the tracks will emerge and be continued on elevated structure to the Morningside plateau, and thence partly by a depressed road, partly by tunnel, and partly by viaduct to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

This proposed modification will relieve the difficulties of the construction due to four tracks on a level in Broadway below Thirty-fourth Street, and will not require any invasion of the vaults on either side of the street or the underpinning of the buildings on this line.

If it should be objected that the deferring of the construction of two of the four tracks will seriously curtail the facilities for local distribution due to frequent stops, the board is convinced that by the use of electric motors an average speed of twenty-five miles per hour, including stops, with stations one-half mile apart, can be attained throughout the entire line. This would remove this objection, and secure rapid transit within the meaning of the law, and a saving of about $3,000,000 above Forty-second Street would be made.

In confirmation of this view, it may be stated that the stations at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, on the Eighth Avenue Manhattan line are half a mile apart. The grade descends ten to twelve feet per mile toward the north. Express trains of five cars, weighing 115 tons loaded make speed, including stops, at the rate of thirty miles per hour.

Going south against the grade they run at the rate of twenty miles per hour, including stops.

Transfer Tickets Proposed.

It must be borne in mind that the cable road on the surface of this entire line affords a ready and convenient mode of distributing traffic on the surface. It would be desirable, but not indispensable, to arrange with the Metropolitan Traction Company for transfer tickets.

It will be observed that the plan suggested proposes four tracks, mostly elevated, between Ninety-second Street and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street. This recommendation is made for two reasons:

First—That, as between underground routes and elevated routes a preference should always be given to the latter—not merely because the construction is cheaper, but because the difficulties of adequate light and ventilation are entirely obviated.

Second—It has not been suggested to construct less than four tracks between Ninety-second Street and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, because the local distribution will require more frequent stations in order to accommodate the traffic which will be created by the construction of the system through a region offering unexampled attractions for residence.

The heretofore described plan is intended to furnish a rapid transit route upon the west side of the city, the cost of which is estimated by the chief engineer, and as modified as above suggested, will amount to $29,500,000.

The East Side Line.

For the east side the plan suggested by the chief engineer contemplates an underground line from Union Square, with four tracks, through the Fourth Avenue and under the Grand Central Station to Forty-fourth Street, and thence with two double-track tunnels to Ninety-seventh Street, and thence, with a four-track steel viaduct to Mott Haven, and thence from Mott Haven to Williams's Bridge by a two-track steel viaduct, the estimated cost of which is $22,200,000.

The aggregate cost of the two lines would thus be $51,700,000, to which must be added 10 per cent. for the cost of terminals and side tracks, making a total of $56,870,000, showing the necessity for further reduction in cost in order to keep within the limits of the law.

In lieu of the route from Fourteenth Street to City Hall, under Broadway, the chief engineer has suggested an alternative route by way of Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place, and Elm Street, to the City Hall Park, with an extension thence to the South Ferry, either by the Broadway route below the City Hall, or by a route through Nassau Street, Broad and Water Streets to the South Ferry, or by both, in which latter case the route might be operated as a loop line.

The Board of Experts has concluded to recommend the substitution of the Fourth Avenue, Lafayette Place, and Elm Street line for the Broadway line from Fourteenth Street to City Hall Park. The reasons which have led them to this conclusion are as follows:

First—The cost of the structure will be reduced by the sum of $3,700,000 below the estimated cost of the line on Broadway, between Fourteenth Street and the City Hall.

Second—The location on Broadway and consequent crowds at the stations would increase the congestion of travel which exists in that thoroughfare and which should not be aggravated.

Third—The adoption of this route relieves Broadway, from Union Square to the City Hall, from the serious interruption of business which the construction of the tunnel routes through that thoroughfare would involve. In the opinion of the experts, the only justification for such an interference with the traffic on Broadway would rest upon the conclusion that no other suitable route can be found. As a matter of fact, however, the route proposed is no longer and is less expensive than that in Broadway, and, being but 450 feet distant therefrom, affords as much accommodation for rapid transit as could possibly be secured by the Broadway route.

In connection with the Elm Street route it may be well to state that if the difficulties with the sewage system at Canal Street should be so great as to make the change desirable, it is perfectly feasible to emerge from the subway at a point between Lafayette Place and Grand Street and continue thence by an elevated structure to a point just north of Leonard Street, where the track could re-enter the subway leading to the City Hall Park. This, however, will involve the closing of at least one street at each end of the elevated structure, but, inasmuch as the cost of construction will be greatly reduced, the saving would probably cover the land damages which would accrue from the closing or diversion of these streets.

The Board of Experts recommends that above Fourteenth Street the two express tracks be carried along Broadway in a tunnel in the rock, so as to avoid disturbing the surface of the street between Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Streets, and that four tracks be constructed along Fourth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and thence two tracks, for local service, through Twenty-third Street and under Madison Square to Twenty-fifth Street, above which point the regular four-track system, as previously described, would be resumed on Broadway.

Four Tracks Under Fourth Avenue.

For the east-side line the board recommends the construction from Twenty-third Street of four tracks under Fourth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and thence under the Grand Central Station, with two tracks to Ninety-seventh Street, and thence by a two-track elevated structure to Mott Haven, a point where the existing lines of travel may be easily made to converge.

In addition to this route, the Board of Experts recommends that two tracks shall be constructed in a tunnel under Forty-second Street, or one of the adjacent streets, to a connection with the west-side route heretofore recommended on Broadway, thus affording an independent as well as a connecting rapid-transit route for through trains between the west and east side lines. In time this tunnel may be extended west so as to connect with the tracks of the New-York Central Railroad now existing along the river front.

The cost of the line thus recommended above Twenty-third Street, on the east side, including the Forty-second Street line as far west as Broadway, will be $12,025,166, thus effecting a saving of about $10,000,000 on the estimated cost of the east-side line as proposed by the chief engineer.

The total cost of the lines herein recommended, including an allowance of 10 per cent. for terminals and side tracks, will amount to $42,063,721, in lieu of the sum of $56,870,000 cost above estimated.

We suggest, also, a two-track elevated extension from the Fourth Avenue line westward on one of the streets just north of Central Park to a point near Sixth Avenue, and thence northwardly through the blocks to the Harlem River. The length of this line would be approximately two miles, and its cost, assuming the amount paid for right of way through the blocks to be $25,000 per lot, will be approximately $2,500,000. This will serve a district capable of dense population which is now entirely without means of rapid transit. In the table hereto annexed the cost of this line is not included, as it does not form an essential part of the system.

The Board of Experts calls attention to the fact that it is perfectly feasible and will ultimately be desirable to extend the west-side line from One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street by a two-track elevated structure to King's Bridge, where connection may be made with the main line of the New-York Central Railroad. The cost of this extension is estimated at $1,500,000.

In like manner it is proper to note that the east-side line can be extended from Mott Haven to any desirable points in the annexed region whenever the means required to defray the cost of construction shall be provided by law.

It is suggested that it would be desirable to secure the extension of the New-York Central Railroad tracks along the North River from below Fifty-ninth Street by an elevated structure, so as to be made available for the movement of freight, as well as passengers, along the wharf front, thus relieving the crowded traffic of the streets, which is now the cause of unnecessary expense and of such vexatious delays as to drive business out of the city and compel its transaction in other places, where the facilities for transshipment are adequate for the service. For the creation of this exterior line it will not be necessary to resort to the funds of the city, which should be used exclusively, so far as may be necessary, to secure the rapid-transit facilities required for the movement of passengers.

Express Trains on the Elevated Lines.

Having thus, after an exhaustive examination of the plans, and after a process of careful differentiation, recommended a rapid-transit system, independent of all existing routes, which can be executed within the limit of cost prescribed by the act, the Board of Experts feels that it would not obey the mandates of the commission without pointing out the fact that no immediate relief for the existing congestion of travel will be provided by the recommendations hereinbefore submitted. The process of construction will necessarily be slow at the best, and many unforeseen impediments, legal and accidental, may be expected to interfere with the early completion of an undertaking of such great magnitude and difficulty. Moreover, unless a responsible bidder shall be found for the franchise and contract, the undertaking must, by the terms of the act, necessarily be abandoned. Construction by the city itself is not contemplated by the act.

Hence the Board of Experts have been led to consider whether an early increase in the facilities for rapid transit can be secured by other agencies pending the construction and completion of the proposed new system of transit.

It is evident that the surface railways are now working to their full capacity. The new cable lines will not give rapid transit, although they will supply a much-needed relief from the congestion on local lines. The elevated system of the Manhattan Company, occupying four of the best avenues of the city, and controlling lines which extend the length of the island and into the annexed district, is capable of a much greater development than it has thus far reached.

The Manhattan Company is bound by its charter to furnish rapid transit. It is patent that it fails to perform this service to the satisfaction of the public. The rate of speed attained by its local trains does not exceed twelve miles an hour. Rapid transit, as we understand it, implies a speed of at least twenty-five miles an hour, including stops. An attempt, however, has been made on the Ninth Avenue line to provided an express service by means of a third track. This service is inadequate and unsatisfactory, in consequence of the interference with the local trains; but it has served to show how real rapid transit can be secured at an early date on all the lines of the Manhattan Company.

No Interference with Local Trains.

It is obvious that if each of these lines were provided with four tracks, two of them might be devoted to rapid transit without interfering with the local trains. The effective capacity of the lines would thus be doubled, with the great additional advantage of genuine rapid transit for long distances. But at the outset rapid transit so urgently needed can be secured at once by the addition of a third track upon each of these lines.

Regarding the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines as one system for the west side, and the Third and Second Avenue as a second system for the east side, but connected at the termini of the lines so as to admit of the easy transfer of trains, it is evident that express trains may run thereon without in any way interfering with the existing local trains.

In the morning, when the pressure of traffic is southward, the express trains would start at the north end of the island upon the Sixth and Third Avenue lines thus provided with a third track, and run thereon independently of the local trains to the South Ferry, where they would be transferred to the third track on the Ninth and the Second Avenue roads and run northwardly as express trains. The express traffic would thus be continuous during the morning hours. This process would be reversed in the afternoon, when the express trains would run northwardly on the Sixth and Third Avenue express tracks and return southwardly on the Ninth and Second Avenue tracks.

Elevators for Express Stations.

It is evident that this arrangement will relieve much of the existing difficulty, and will enable the Manhattan Elevated Company to fulfill, for the time being, the requirements of its charter and its grants, which are not now performed by the kind of transit it furnishes under existing conditions.

It may be pointed out that at express stations the transfer of passengers may be accomplished either by island platforms, or, more easily, by elevating the express tracks above the way tracks, and adding elevators at these stations. It is also to be observed that as the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Roads converge at Fifty-third Street, from that point northward it will be necessary to have four tracks instead of three.

It may also be noted that the Second Avenue track was originally built of sufficient strength for four tracks, and hence it is possible to dispense with the third track upon the Third Avenue Road, and secure express service upon the Second Avenue line as soon as the tracks can be laid.

These suggestions, if adopted, will involve the reconstruction of the express stations and of a portion of the Sixth Avenue track and the extension of the third track on the Third Avenue line, unless it shall be concluded in the latter case to run the express trains upon the Second Avenue route only.

It should also be pointed out that there are several sharp curves upon the existing lines which would limit the speed of express trains.

The Board of Experts is of opinion that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company should be required to lay down these additional tracks, and make the changes necessary in order to establish an immediate rapid transit service without delay. The commission has power to grant the authority necessary to produce this result upon such conditions as may seem to them to be advisable as to motive power, speed of trains, and character of service to be performed.

The Manhattan Company may now plead as a justification for their failure to provide rapid transit that the present service is up to the full capacity of the lines. That this plea is true the people of this city have a painful experience in the overcrowding of the platforms and the trains whenever the press of business it great. No such plea, however, will be accepted either by the public or by the courts when the requisite authority is granted for the proposed extension of tracks, involving stronger structures over some portions of the existing lines so as to fit them for the rapid movement of express trains.

It is proper to say that the Board of Experts, in making this suggestion, act only in their professional capacity, and do not undertake to express any opinion as to the policy of the commission in any negotiations which it may see fit to institute with the Manhattan Company as to its rights and duties. Indeed, the Board of Experts would have felt themselves called upon to deal with this subject at all but for the statement of the commission appended to the fourth question above recited, that "it is intended to open the way for the freest possible suggestion, so that no one can say hereafter that the engineers were asked only to act upon specific questions submited to them, but were not asked to propose of their own motion such a solution of the problem as might seem to them wise."

If the improvements suggested to the Manhattan system shall be made, electric power should be substituted for steam as soon as practicable, because the removal of the locomotive engines will relieve the elevated system from its chief drawbacks. The speed of the local trains will be increased to seventeen miles per hour, and the rebuilding and strengthening, so far as may be necessary, of the structures, will remove any apprehensions as to their stability.

Objection may be made to the immediate introduction of real rapid transit upon the Manhatan system, on the ground that the new routes hereinbefore recommended may be less attractive to bidders, and therefore the construction of an independent system may be indefinitely postponed.

The Board of Experts believe that before the new system can be put in operation, the increase in traffic will be fully equal to the ultimate capacity of the Manhattan system and of the new lines combined.

The Experts' Conclusions.

The conclusions at which the Board of Experts has arrived may therefore be briefly summed up as follows:

First. That the provisional line approved by the Rapid Transit Commission may be regarded as impracticable, because its total cost will exceed the limit of $50,000,000 imposed by the Rapid Transit act.

Second. That the route and plan of construction may be so modified, however, as to bring the cost within the limits of the act, as will appear in the table hereto annexed, and still provide for a rapid transit route independent of any existing system, both upon the west side and upon the east side, coming together at Union Square and running thence by a trunk line through Elm Street to the City Hall Park, and thence by Broadway to the South Ferry upon the line heretofore approved by the commission.

Third—That the cost of construction can be largely reduced if an arrangement can be made with the New-York Central Railway Company for the construction of the east side line above Fourteenth Street. But, if no such arrangement can be made, it will be perfectly practicable to construct the line as an independent route, without interfering in any way with the tracks now occupied and being constructed by the railroad company.

Fourth—That the present condition and growth of business in this city require that all possible routes which may be made to afford rapid transit movement should be utilized, and with a view to the Manhattan system, the New-York Central Railroad system, and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad system should all, as far as possible, be required to enlarge the means of transportation for passengers, as well as for freight, so that the congestion which now seriously interferes with the growth of business and the value of property shall be reduced to a minimum.

Fifth—Wherever practicable, the use of viaducts adapted for high-speed trains, instead of subways, is recommended.

Sixth—It is recommended to use a form of construction for subways and viaducts that will allow of the construction at first of two tracks only, where desirable, because trains composed of cars equipped with electric motors can be run at a speed of seventeen miles per hour, with stations 1,500 feet apart, or at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour, with stations half a mile apart, and with this kind of motor trains containing more than five cars can be run at the maximum speed, thus making the traffic capacity of two tracks, with electric traction, very much greater than that of the present elevated roads with steam power.

Seventh—The following-described route and number of tracks for present contsruction are recommended:

Two-track subway from South Ferry to City Hall Park, under Broadway, with loops at Battery and City Hall Parks.

Four-track subway from City Hall Park, under Elm Street and Lafayette Place, to Fourteenth Street.

Two-track subway in rock tunnel under Broadway, from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-fifth Street, for express trains, to be built without breaking surface of Broadway.

Four-track subway under Fourth Avenue, from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street, and two-track subway under Twenty-third Street to Broadway, for the local trains, joining the express subway at Twenty-fifth Street.

Four-track subway under Broadway, from Twenty-fifth Street to Ninety-second Street, to be constructed on different level, at least as far as Thirty-fourth Street.

Four-track structure, mainly viaduct, (with subway under Morningside Plateau,) along the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue, from Ninety-second Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Four-track subway under Fourth Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to the Grand Central Station.

Two-track subway under Fourth Avenue, from the Grand Central Station to Ninety-seventh Street.

Two-track viaduct along Fourth Avenue, from Ninety-seventh Street, thence crossing the Harlem River, to Mott Haven.

The length and cost of viaduct and subways is as follows:

Length of subways	13.91 miles
Length of viaducts	4.97 miles
Total length	18.88 miles
Cost	$42,063,721

These figures are based upon the estimates of the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, heretofore approved as reliable, and includes the construction of the railway and stations, reconstruction of sewers, restoration of the street surface, interest on cost during construction, with an allowance for contingencies, and an allowance of 10 per cent. for shops, storage tracks, terminal yards, &c., but no allowance for the expenses of administration and engineering, which, by the act, are not a charge upon the fund. No account has been taken of the cost of property, property rights, or damages to abutting property, but the difference between the estimate of the cost of the modified lines and the fund contemplated by the act ought to be sufficient to cover such expenditures.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
O. CHANUTE,
THOMAS C. CLARKE,
WILLIAM H. BURR,
CHARLES SOOYSMITH,
Board of Experts.

Estimated Cost of the Roads.

The table referred to in the report is as follows:

Route.	Tracks.	Subway. Miles.	Viaduct. Miles.	Cost.
South Ferry to City Hall, via Broadway	4	1.05		$2,250,000
City Hall to Fourteenth Street, via New Elm Street	4	1.35		6,300,000
Fourteenth Street to Twenty-fifth Street, via Broadway	2	.50		863,500
Fourteenth Street to Twenty-third Street, via Fourth Avenue	4	.44		1,200,320
Twenty-third Street to Twenty-fifth Street, via Twenty-third Street and Madison Square	2	.24		466,300
Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, via Broadway and Boulevard	4	5.50	2.65	15,250,460
Total		8.08	2.65	$26,214,580
Twenty-third Street to Forty-fourth Street, via Fourth Avenue	4	1.02		3,382,698
Forty-fourth Street to Mott Haven, via Fourth Avenue	4	2.07	2.32	3,573,718
EAST SIDE.				
Forty-second Street Branch, via Forty-second Street	2	.50		1,304,750
Total		13.91		$37,470,996
Ten per cent. for terminals and side tracks				708,750
Grand total		4.97		$38,239,746
Express				3,823,975
Grand total				$42,063,721

On motion of Commissioner Seth Low, a resolution was passed to pay to each member of the Committee of Experts $1,000 for services and incidental expenses.

HENRY MAHON DIED AFTER A FIGHT

His Assailant, Patrick Brennan, a Prisoner in Jefferson Market.

Patrick Brennan, twenty-seven years old, and Henry Mahon, a laborer, of 12 Amsterdam Avenue, quarreled and fought on Sunday night, and, as a result, Brennan was locked up and Mahon was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Mahon was discharged from the hospital Monday morning, and went to his home. He became sick about noon, and Mrs. Ellen Cook, his landlady, sent for Dr. Peter Munsey of Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The doctor prescribed for Mahon, but, after lingering in a state of semi-consciousness for twelve hours, the man died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Thomas J. Brennan, Mahon's employer, at once notified the police of his death. In the meantime Patrick Brennan, Mahon's assailant, had been taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was held in $500 bail to answer a charge of assault. As soon as the Sergeant on duty at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station heard of Mahon's death, an officer was sent to the prison to warn the officials not to take bail, and an additional charge of homicide was entered against Brennan. He will be taken to court this morning to answer to the charge.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was learned that Mahon's case had been diagnosed as "lacerated wound of the head and alcoholism." It is, therefore, possible that the Coroner's autopsy may reveal something which may tend to exonerate Brennan.

TRIAL OF THE DEBS CONSPIRACY CASE

Judge Grosscup Makes a Ruling on What Constitutes Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Judge Grosscup, at the opening of this morning's session of the American Railway Union conspiracy trial, decided that the Government might be permitted to introduce evidence showing the issuance of orders and what the witnesses would regard as the execution of these orders. In substance, Judge Grosscup said, that if it could be proved that, in pursuance of the orders of the Directors of the American Railway Union, trains bearing mail had been stopped or violence committed the conspiracy would be practically established.

Mr. Myron testified that, in pursuance of an order signed by Debs, Kelihar, and Rogers, he had tried to induce men to strike on the Illinois Central. George Beatty testified that Vice Grand Master Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen threatened to take him off his engine unless he abandoned his train of his own accord. Hannahan is one of the defendants in this case. At the conclusion of Hannahan's testimony, the counsel for the Government announced that his case would be nolle prossed, unless further evidence against him was introduced.

Injured While Coasting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29.—Six men were injured in a coasting accident last night. Their toboggan collided with a horse and sleigh at the foot of Spring Street hill. John Cambat and William Allen were the most seriously injured. They are at Vassar Hospital. The others injured were Charles Friese, August Appelman, Joseph Mund, and William Dixon.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires to find places for a Norwegian chambermaid and seamstress and a Swedish nurse; nurse prefers the country. Call at present employer's, 50 East 57th St., to-day, between 10 and 1 o'clock; disengaged Feb. 2.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family where experience is appreciated; three years' city reference. 162 East 60th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; will assist in the pantry; in a private family; personal city reference. 915 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or care for growing children; good city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; five years' city reference. Call, from 12 to 3 P. M., at present employer's, 49 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid; would also assist with laundry or plain sewing. L. B., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Welsh Protestant. Can be seen at her former employer's, from 10 to 12, Monday and Tuesday, 26 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting. 110 East 73d St., present employer's, from 11 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and do washing or assist with waiter; best city reference. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and will assist with waiting; best city reference. 73 East 100th St.; ring Lynch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad desire a situation for their chambermaid and assist with sewing. 11 East 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged American woman as companion to an elderly or invalid lady, or as housekeeper in a small family where servants are kept; has had much experience, and can give the best of references. J. A. L., 145 East 59th St.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young lady as companion; would also take charge of the mental and bodily care of grown children. Address, three days, Box 7, 1,563 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook; small private family; best reference. 218 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a young reliable Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman to go out by the day. 341 East 32d St., one flight up.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; understands serving company dinners and luncheons; take charge of marketing; best reference; last employer can be seen. Maggie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, game, entrées, and desserts, even including marketing; first-class references; private family. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

COOK.—Is good baker; excellent meat cook; has a friend first-class laundress; will assist with other work; will do the work of a small family; city or country; reference. 220 East 70th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cooking; lately landed from England; serve meals in all styles; excellent baker; city or country; reference. 207 West 29th St.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; thorough in all branches of fine cooking, dinner parties, and luncheons; excellent pastry maker; best city reference; last employer can be seen. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; wages, $25 to $30. 668 3d Av., near 42d St.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good family cook in all branches; willing to assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 110 West 30th St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of her duties; makes excellent soups, meats, desserts; best references. Lena, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month cooking; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. 235 East 26th St., Owen's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; city or country; very best reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; fully competent to prepare for luncheon and dinner parties; wages, $30; first-class city reference. E., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; both city and country reference; understands all kinds family cooking; soups, fish, meats, game; city or country. 207 East 39th St.

COOK.—Alsacian; just arrived from Paris; in private family; good references. Call, at 11 o'clock, N. M., 254 West 33d St.; Durand.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Swedish girls as cook and waitress; together; first-class city references. 417 3d Av., Manning's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English, French, and German cooking; good city reference; private family. 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchengirl is kept; city reference. K. P. Sheehy, 224 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook; first-class; city or country; reference; wages, $25. 100 West 83d St., Weeks's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; will do coarse washing; in private family; good baker; city reference. 333 West 38th St., three flights.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as cook; good baker, and willing to assist with washing; good references. 141 West 28th St., rear.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook in private family; good reference. M. F., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; best city reference; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, fish, meats, game; city or country. 407 West 54th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; last employer can be seen; understands her business thoroughly. 230 East 45th St., Lynch's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, desserts; excellent baker; good reference. 905 7th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman to cook, wash, and iron in a small family; best of city references given. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; six years' city reference; wages, $25. 149 East 48th St.; ring Crotty's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By first-class cook or laundress; by day or week; personal reference. 159 East 30th St. Stubbs.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in private family; best city reference. C. K., Box 112 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress. 104 East 17th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; wages, $20 to $25. Bertha, 440 West 58th St.; call two days.

COOK.—By young girl in private family, or laundress; city reference. 337 East 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook and caterer. Call, Tuesday, 10 to 4, 164 West 58th St.

Cook.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 126 East 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman, work by the day; good cook, washer, and housecleaner; good city reference. 210 East 41st St., top floor, east side.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good laundress; reference. 340 East 36th St., Houlehan.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, washing or housecleaning. Advertiser, 119 East 88th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—All kinds; terms, $1. 247 East 30th St., one flight, in rear.

Dressmakers.

A.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, suits at home, $6; by day, $2; latest styles. 173 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Visiting, promenade, ball, and dinner gowns made at shortest notice, from $20 up; perfect fitting; latest Parisian styles; ladies' own material also made up; also competent person by day. Mlle. Le Cossi, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; $2.50 per day; evening and street gowns, fancy jackets, in the latest fashions; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like few more engagements by the day. Box 28, 596 Columbus Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended North German governess. 1,342 2d Av., druggist's.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady, well educated, as nursery governess; good needleworker; elementary music; good references. Miss Monnet, care Mrs. Case, Savoy Hotel, 5th Av. and 59th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German from Hanover (kindergartnerin) to children from 3 years on; in first-class American family; best references. M. Desoucy, 120 East 53d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged German woman to do light housework and good plain cooking; in private American family; flat preferred; no cards. 309 West 47th St., Lynch's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Welsh girl to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting in a flat; best references. Call, after 10 A. M., at 111 West 11th St.; ring Howe's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl for housework; plain cooking; no washing; in an apartment; two years' best city references. 118 East 85th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do housework or cooking; good references; sleep home preferred. 17 West 42d St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent young woman to do housework; small family in flat; good city reference. 411 West 54th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl as general housekeeper. Burke, 213 East 25th St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORKERS.—By two sisters to do the work of a house between them; one is a good cook; reference. 239 West 27th St. M. F. Demsy.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian girl as first-class lady's maid; speaks English; thoroughly understands her duties; good seamstress; best city references; will travel. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; good packer and traveler and plain hairdresser; five years' city references from last place. Murray, 212 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid only; ladies' good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; accustomed to travel; willing, obliging; best references. H. T., 20 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced middle-aged woman; speaks French and English; understands thoroughly her duties as maid; good sailor; best city references. H. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent North German as maid to a lady; good seamstress; no objection to traveling; good city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; good sailor; best city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; seamstress; competent packer; likes travel; best city reference. Jeanne, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; speaks German, French, and English; good city references. L. H., 7 Christopher St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent young woman; excellent hairdresser, packer, and traveler; personal references. S. A., 897 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined young German girl; Hanoverian, as lady's maid; good seamstress; plain hairdresser. W. W., 469 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By a French person as maid to ladies only; thoroughly competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Galbrun, 126 West 27th St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; hairdresser, packer, and traveler; best city reference. J. M., 959 6th Av.; Price's bell.

MAID.—By Swiss French girl as maid; no objections to sleeping home. Call, at 11 o'clock, L. P., 254 West 83d St.; Durand.

MAID.—By competent French lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; good seamstress. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist with chambermork. A. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—I wish to get a situation for my laundress, who has lived with me for nearly six years. Call, Wednesday or Thursday, at 138 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in small family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; no objection to little chamberwork; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; best city reference. L. F., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; would assist with chamberwork; best city

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and an Active Wheat Business.

FREE LIQUIDATION WEST AND HERE

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Depressed—Cotton Firm—Coffee Lower.

There was an active day's trading in wheat, and prices again went below the record on the May option, or 11-16c down, while the general market felt the influence of the free liquidation at the West, and made a sharp decline, or 1¼@1½c, with the world's visible supply showing quite an increase. The feeling was a little steadier at the close, owing to free purchases for foreign account. Provisions were much lower, through free selling by a prominent packer. Cotton was exceptionally higher on local buying. Coffee lost a few points, as Europe was selling freely.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	..	56½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	..	47¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	..	34 @	34¼
Flour, straight Spring	..	$3.10 @	$3.30
Flour, straight Winter	..	2.55 @	2.70
Cotto.., middling uplands	..	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn., X	..	17 @	18
Pork, mess	..	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	..	6.70 @	..
Beef, family	..	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	..	21 @	24
Sugar, granulated	..	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	..	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	..	10¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	..	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	..	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	..	9.80 @	..
Lead	..	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were active, excited, and irregular, opening weak and declining 1¼@1½c on weaker cables, lower West, free liquidation West and here, and Bradstreet's report of 1,130,000 bushels increase east of the Rockies, 130,000 bushels increase on Pacific coast, and 1,640,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, making an increase of 620,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. May sold down to 57 3-16c, or 11-16c below the previously low record, prices advanced 8c on foreign buying and local covering, with the close steady at ⅛@⅜c decline for the day. Spot was in good export demand at a decline of ⅝c, with the close firm; sales, 344,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels choice red Winter, part at 60¼c, delivered; 128,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, free on board, afloat; 32,000 bushels do at ¼c over May, free on board, store, steamer Feb. 22; 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms, free on board, afloat, at Boston; 24,000 bushels do at 57¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 59⅞c, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ¾c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 99½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat. ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red cash, 57¾c, in store, No. 1 hard, afloat, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 67c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 69¾c....Clearances hence, 93,724 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 200,607 bushels....Receipts, 1,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 41,533 bushels; in the interior, 163,663 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined 1¾c on May, following the sharp break at the West and influenced by the decline in wheat, the market rallied 1c on local covering and closed steady at ⅞@1⅛c loss for the day, with trading more active. Spot was irregular and more active at lower prices. Sales, 915,200 bushels, including, for export, 120,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) at 48¾@48¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 60,000 bushels No. 2 white at 51c, delivered, to arrive; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow and mixed at 47½c, delivered; 4,700 bushels steamer mixed at 46c, elevator; 23,000 bushels do at 47@47¼c, delivered; 500 bushels steamer yellow at 47c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels do at 48c, delivered. Receipts, 27,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 58,424 bushels; in the interior, 186,437 bushels....Clearances hence, 808 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 7,351 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and irregular, with the close steady at ⅛c, decline and a local trade. Spot were dull and ¼@⅜c lower, closing weak....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36@36½c; for 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼@34¾c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 37@40½c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 15,750 bushels; exports, 80 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	....	@..		56¼
February	30,000	55⅞	@56¾	56¾
March	110,000	56⅝	@57¼	57¼
May	6,410,000	57 3-16	@58¼	57⅞
June	60,000	57⅛	@58¾	58¼
July	3,405,000	57 11-16	@58 9-16	58½
August	1,075,000	58	@59⅛	58¾
Total	11,090,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	....	@..		47¼
February	25,000	47¼	@..	47¼
May	905,000	46¾	@48¾	47¾
July	30,000	47¾	@48¼	48¼
Total	960,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
January	....	@..		33¼
February	50,000	33¼	@33½	33¾
March	50,000	33½	@33¾	33¾
May	225,000	32⅜	@33 1-16	32¾
No. 2 white—				
January	....	.. ..	@..	36
February	....	.. ..	@..	36
March	....	.. ..	@..	36¼
Total	325,000			

FLOUR—The sharp break in wheat again hardened trading, millers refusing to lower prices, and buyers held off, while the tone is very weak. Sales of only 4,300 bbls, in car lots....Arrivals, 8,596 bbls and 8,044 sacks; exports, 5,105 bbls and 37,494 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 43,688 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels
Fine	@....	Nominal.
Supers	@....	$2.10@$2.15
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.20@ 2.25
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.35
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.55
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.65@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.75
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	2.80@ 3.00
Special brands	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.20
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.25
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.40
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@....	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@....
No. 1	2.20@$2.40	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.35@ 2.45	2.60@ 2.70
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.10@ 3.30
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.50@ 4.10	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.25@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.05 @$1.75 on spot, and $1.60@$1.65 to arrive; 83@85c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and nominal. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white do, $2.80@$3; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 90@93c for Western and 93@96c for city; yellow, $1.10@$1.12; white, $1.13@$1.14.

OATMEAL—Quiet and weak. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@ 52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in car lots, and 56@57c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @66c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Neglected and weak. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 80@90c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 82½@85c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23@$23.50 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive, job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 45@ 47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover there continues holding off of buyers. The market, therefore, is nominal and weak. For No. 1, 9c is asked, while for fancy 10½c is held. Timothy nominal; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is complete inaction here. Buyers' views are influenced by the sharp break in lard for the day. They have become more determined in the position of holding off. Practically, there is no export demand. The local refiners are depressed over the situation of trade, and are cautious over buying. While prime yellow is offered at 20½c, it is known that a bid of 20c would buy. Not a sale was made of either prime or choice outside of the usual distributions from store, which, in the small lots usually taken up, bring above the quoted figures. Crude, in barrels, does not change materially, as it is scare; 22c is bid for prime and 22½c asked. White is offered lower, but is neglected by all export markets, quoted at 30c@31c. The Mediterranean is buying freely in England, where there is also an active business from its home soap trade. Prices at the English markets have come down only a trifle for several days, but they stand upon a basis to keep off supplies from American markets, while the depression prevails at Northern and Western markets and the Southern mills are getting few buying orders, yet they have not been further weakened over prices. They cannot afford to sell at a lower price, except at a loss, on account of the inability to place the cake, even at the low figures; they, for the most part, await the developments of trading. There is now a probability that the mills will close earlier than they expected. A few weeks since, when low prices for seed and a good sale for oil encouraged crushing operations, there was a good deal of confidence over extending the season for production. There are bids hence to the mills of 18c for crude, in bulk; most mills will not take that price, and talk to 19c, and even above that. However, 2 or 3 tanks were obtained at 18c. COCOANUT OIL is dull and weak; Ceylon at 5.12½@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in light demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light inquiry, with pure unreacted at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is dull; sales at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—Oil opened and lowest, 100; highest and closed, 100⅞.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market went to pieces yesterday. Almost at once, from the opening, the downward movement began. A leading packer was the principal seller, and his orders went in a general way to the different commission houses. It appeared then like miscellaneous selling, and, while there were a few parties inclined to take up the offerings at first and resist the pressure, it proved too strong for them, and they finally retired until the force of the movement spent itself. The decline on pork alone at the West was fully 77c per barrel on the May option, while lard got as low as $6.42 for May at the West, or 28 points under Monday night. Ribs were also put down 30 points. Through the moments of greatest depression there were many stop-loss orders, which added to the demoralization. The receipts of hogs were not large, and not much effect was from that source. There appeared lack of confidence from the unsatisfactory state of general trading to stand up against the raid of the packer. However, as it was realized later in the day how marked the decline had been, there was sufficient demand to bring about reactions, and pork recovered 37 points, lard 13 points, and ribs a trifle. From this out to the close there was much feverishness, with constantly-changing prices, and, on the whole, a substantial decline for the day. Shippers and refiners took advantage of the low prices here for lard and bought much more freely. Trading in meats here was a little better at inside prices. The selling at the West did not look like an effort to catch the outsiders, as is usual on big declines, but rather the desire to unload on the general depression and to get out of long stuff. The most reliable dispatches thence indicated the loss of confidence.

LARD—Western Steam—There was a larger business here in cash, with 1,500 tcs taken in lots, of which 500 tcs at $6.75; 250 tcs at $6.77½; 250 tcs at $6.65, and 500 tcs, cost and freight, at $6.62½, closing at $6.70. About 1,000 tcs of the above quantity were on export account. These sales show there was a decline of 20 points here, and a recovery of 5 points. As the leading packer became a seller extensively of the options, the outsiders became frightened and put out considerable of their holdings. It was a stampede, occasioned wholly by the packer selling, and had no force from hogs, the receipts of which for the day were moderate. City steam hardly varied in price, as it has stood relatively low, while wanted by the refiners; $6.25 is bid; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; January closed at $6.70, nominal, and May at $6.90, nominal. Refined is quieter; sale of 250 tcs, for the Continent, on private terms; quoted at $7.25, and South American at $7.50. Compound is in rather freer demand, but is not active; quoted at 5@5¼c. The West ranged from $6.30 to $6.40, and closed at $6.35, against $6.52 on Monday and $6.42@$6.65 for May, closing at $6.52 bid, against $6.70 bid on Monday.

PORK—Was as whirled downward at the West by reason of the pressure of a large packer, which at length brought out large offerings from outsiders. The decline was to $0.80 for May, against $10.57, the close of Monday; from this, under a good deal of buying by general brokerage houses, there was a recovery of 37c, to $10.17, closing unsettled at $10.02. Here there was a moderate business at weak prices, with sales of 300 bbls. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25 @$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $13@$15.

BACON—The short ribs went off fully 30@ 32 points at the West, but recovered 5 points and were quite active under the pressure to sell. January closed at 5.10c nominal, while May ranged from 5.47c down to 5.20c, closing at 5.25c, as against 5.50@ 5.52c, the close of Monday.

BEEF—Shippers find easier prices, but there is against taking up more than small lots. Home trade buyers are also indifferent. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12.50 @$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25@$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are offered at easy prices, but the smokers are in the market only for small lots. Asking prices are $16 here and $15 at the West. Some parties ask more money, yet again there are some lots offered lower.

CUTMEATS—Western meats are not going off at all freely, and the stocks make further liberal additions, although prices are easy. There is little demand from the Eastern trade under the feeling that prices cannot be much higher on the large stocks, while they may be easier unless general trade conditions change. City meats keep easy in price, and have a fair amount of trading; sales of 35,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 5¾c; 800 lb pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½c, and 1,300 lb pickled hams at 7¾ @8c. City pickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4¼@4½c; 10-lb bellies, 5¾c; 12-lb do, 5⅝@5¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 7¾@7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5⅜@5½c; green shoulders at 4⅝c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are in good demand and stronger. Receipts at the West, 53,975 head; same time last year, 71,398 head. Chicago exports to-day 36,000 head; it had yesterday 22,000 head; market fairly active; 5@10c lower; $3.95@$4.55; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,755 head; slow; 5@10c lower. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,958 head; lower, $3.80@$4.25. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; bids, 5@10c lower; $3.45@$4.15. Pittsburg—$4.20@$4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; weak; $3.75 @$4.25. Cleveland—Light and Yorkers, $4.30 @$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5⅞@6c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is no talk now of competition from Australian, as it is not offered from London under 5c laid down here. It might bring 4⅝c in a limited way from special sources, but the general soap trade would prefer to take the city-made at 4¼c, at which it is offered. There has been a large business in city, or 600 hhds, all at 4¼c, and taken by the home trade. This leaves only from 200 to 250 hhds for offer through the remainder of the week. Country is slow, with 4¼@4⅜c quoted for common to kettle, with exceptional lots at a little more money.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—There were no sales of Western on offer; 7¾c is the best bid for it after the sale at 7.90c noted in a previous report. Oleo-stearine is weak and nominal; 6¼c is quoted that way, upon which basis the last sales were made, but Chicago now has a 6¼c price, and could not afford to buy here; in fact, some lots it had bought here have been turned over to our local refiners on account of the weak feeling at its home point.

COTTON.

Contracts were rather easy early in the day, owing to the absence of speculation, but the market advanced near the close on some local buying, and made a gain of 5@ 6 points, with a firm tone but a light trade. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 46 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	3-16c off
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	5.55@5.57	5.42	5.40	300
February	5.45@5.46	5.45	5.40	1,500
March	5.49@5.50	5.50	5.42	10,800
April	5.53@5.54	5.53	5.47	3,200
May	5.57@5.58	5.57	5.50	37,700
June	5.60@5.61	5.61	5.53	11,500
July	5.64@5.65	5.65	5.57	4,900
August	5.68@5.69	5.68	5.62	4,700
September	5.72@5.73	5.70	5.65	600
October	5.77@5.78	5.78	5.70	4,400
November	@....	....	....	....
December	@....	....	....	....
Total sales				79,300

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FEB. 1, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4232	8215	5720	..	..	..
N. Orleans	6293	20331	13110	..	..	..
Mobile	1967	2429	3233	..	..	..
Savannah	5491	5139	3631	..	..	..
Charlest'n	2568	2064	1638	..	..	..
Wilm'gt'n	1058	791	719	..	..	..
Norfolk	1249	2048	2348	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	751	1340	2571	..	..	..
Boston	191	120	225	..	..	..
Philadel'a	183	..	5	..	..	..
West Point	923	1592	1165	..	..	..
Pt't New	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pt. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22906	42050	34385	..	..	..
This day last wk.	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493
This day last year.	24149	19292	22758	23659	8559	14944

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active, chiefly through realizing on European account, and prices declined 10@20 points and closed barely steady. Havre was steady at ¼@1f decline, and Hamburg dull, and unchanged to 1 pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull, but steady at 16¼c for No. 7, and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 500 bags Santos, No. 7 to 9, per Bessel, at 16c; 1,100 bags Santos, No. 5 to 8, per Olbers, at 17c; 500 bags Santos, Nos. 8 and 9, to arrive, at 15½c; 1,500 bags Maracaibo, and 1,000 bags Puerto Cabello, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—A. M.—March, 750 bags at 14.75c; 250 bags at 14.80c; May, 750 bags at 14.65c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; December, 250 bags at 14.80c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 750 bags at 14.40c; March, 500 bags at 14.75c; 250 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.75c; 250 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.75c; May, 750 bags at 14.65c; 500 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.65c; 250 bags at 14.70c; 500 bags at 14.65c; 2,500 bags at 14.60c; June, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; July, 250 bags at 14.65c; September, 250 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.75c; 250 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.75c; 2,500 at 14.70c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.70c; 250 bags at 14.65c; November, 250 bags at 14.75c; December, 250 bags at 14.80c; 500 bags at 14.75c; total, 14,250 bags. 250 bags September exchanged for 250 bags December, even; 250 bags March exchanged for 250 December, even. Exchange, 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for December; 10 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for January; total for to-day, 19,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last year.
January	14.55@14.70	.....@.....
February	14.65@14.75	16.30@16.35
March	14.70@14.75	16.05@16.10
April	14.60@14.65	15.80@15.90
May	14.55@14.60	15.65@15.70
June	14.60@14.65	15.35@15.45
July	14.60@14.70	15.10@15.20
August	14.65@14.70	14.85@14.90
September	14.65@14.70	14.75@14.80
October	14.60@14.70	.....@14.60
November	14.65@14.75	.....@14.50
December	14.65@14.70	.....@14.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	212,426
Arrivals	500
Total	212,926
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	15,527
Total stock in New-York to-day	197,399
Total stock in Baltimore	8,660
Arrivals	....
Total	8,660
Deliveries yesterday	564— 8,096
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,078
Arrivals	....
Total	13,078
Deliveries yesterday	923—12,155
Total stock in other ports	20,251
Total stock in the United States	217,650
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 28	131,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 28	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 28	120,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 31	6,000
Total	290,000
Total	507,650
Same time 1894	508,385

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	18 @19¼
Padang, int'r	25½@26	Caracas	18½@19¼
Mandheling	....	Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	18 @19
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	20½@27	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18½@20¼
Trujillo	18¼@19	Bucara'ga	19 @21
Bocono	18 @19¼	Do. washed	20 @21¾
Tovar	18½@19½	Bogota	20½@22
Merida	19 @20½	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	19 @19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¾@19¼
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do. white	19½@20½
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	20 @21¼
Guatemala—		Central American—	
Coban	19½@22¼	Costa Rica	17¾@21
Jamaica	17 @21	San Salvador	19 @19¼
		Do. washed	19½@22

GROCERIES.

MOLOASSES—The market is very firm and demand good, with supplies light.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Trading is fairly active at firm prices.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java	3½@3⅞
Good	4⅝@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw continues firm, but demand at the moment very slow. Refined is quiet, with prices steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates as present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	3	13-16@4	
Cutloaf	4	7-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4¼	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	1-16@4¼	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3¾	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3⅝	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 6	3	7-16@3⅜	
No. 7	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	8-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 11	3	1-16@3¼	
No. 12	3	@3 3-16	
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@..	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 1,493 bbls; peas, 6,050 bushels: Exports: Beans, 164 bbls; peas, 805 bbls. Imports, 1,800 bags beans. The strong upward movement in domestic marrow was checked immediately following our last weekly report, and the market has since reacted slightly, under the influence of very dull trade. Jobbers' wants are small, and there is practically no export demand. The quality of this year's crop is not as good as was expected, and the scarcity of fancy stock compels very critical buyers to pay a premium at times, but average choice lots are offering to the jobbing trade at $2.35@ $2.37½, and car lots would have to sell for less. Medium and pea have had very little demand for several days past, but firm reports still come from the source of supply, and holders are not inclined to accept any less money; values are somewhat nominal, however. White kidney are firm for choice quality, and there is a steady feeling on yellow eye. Red kidney remain quiet, and steady; scarcely any lots are going to the West Indies this week. Turtle soup entirely neglected; California lima holding up pretty well. Only a jobbing business doing in foreign beans, but supplies are well in hand and held with confidence. Green peas slow. We quote for choice quality: Beans—Domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.25@$2.37½; do, medium and pea, $1.82½@$1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.35@$1.70; do, foreign, medium, $1.50 @$1.70; green peas, by barrels, $1.07½; do, bags, $1.02½@$1.05; do, Scotch, $1.10@$1.12½.

BUTTER—The cold weather and continued moderate receipts enable holders to sustain prices on the better grades of Western creamery, but trading is unsatisfactory and the other grades are in free supply and unimproved.

STATE.

Creamery, full-made	14	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18	@19
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy	14	@16
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12	@13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17	@17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12	@14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16½	@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24	@..
Creamery, firsts	21	@22½
Creamery, seconds	18	@20
Creamery, thirds	14	@16
Creamery, June, extra	20	@..
Creamery, June, poor to choice	12	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@11
Factory, June, firkins, extra	13	@..
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10	@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	13¾	@14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11	@12
Factory, seconds	9½	@10
Factory, thirds	8	@ 9
Fresh, choice	14	@..
Rolls, poor to fair	11	@12

CHEESE—The market is running along at about old prices, with the demand still for jobbing parcels and very moderate.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10¼
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¼	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¾	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7¼
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	2	@ 2¼

EGGS—Reports of cold weather at collecting points and light current receipts give a much firmer market, choice Western advancing to 25@25½c, under some little speculative interest.

State and Pennsylvania	26	@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	25	@25½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	23¾	@24½
Western, refrigerators, choice	19	@20
Western, early packed, defective cs	$2	@$4.50
Limed	16	@18

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand, but the supply is quite liberal, and the feeling barely steady. Onions are at full prices. Other vegetables firm and selling well.

Cabbage, per 100	$2.50@10.00
Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@ 60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@ 35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	4.00@ 8.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.37
Onions, Western, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Turnips, per bbl	65@ 70
Kale, per bbl	50@ 75
Tomatoes, per crate	2.00@ 4.00

POTATOES.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Liquidation and Short Sales Cause Further Depression in Stocks.

LIBERAL SELLING ORDERS FROM LONDON

The General List Firmer in the Late Trading—A Receivership for the Whisky Trust—Gold Withdrawals.

Weakness was the feature of the stock market in the early trading yesterday. Uncertainty as what Congress will do with the recommendations made by President Cleveland in his special message of Monday induced liquidation for both foreign and domestic account, as well as short sales by local bears. There was unusual activity in the first hour, and sentiment was very unsettled. Toward noon a better feeling developed, and shorts began to cover. For the remainder of the day irregularity was the feature.

The foreign specialties were under pressure most of the day, indicating selling by London. Louisville and Nashville was the chief sufferer, and its net loss was 1¾ points. St. Paul was also heavy. It sold down to 54½ and closed at 54⅞, a net loss of ⅜. Rock Island at one time sold at 60½, but closed at 61½, a net loss of ½. Burlington was down to 70, but closed with a loss of only ⅛, at 70⅝. Northwestern was less active and was fairly firm. The coal stocks were steady, the conclusion of the coal sales agents to restrict production in February being regarded as an evidence of a better understanding among the companies. The general list was lower.

There was a fair amount of business done in the industrials. Sugar moved between 89 and 90 and closed at 89⅝, a loss of ⅛. General Electric was at one time weak, but it recovered its loss and closed at its best price of the day, 30⅜, a gain of ⅝. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was under pressure, and at the close had lost a point, to 8⅝, having sold at 8. It became known after the close of business that President Greenhut had secured a receivership for the company. The stockholders' protective committee having secured a majority of the stock sent its Chairman and counsel to Peoria on Monday, having previously arranged with Mr. Greenhut for a conference with the Directors on Thursday with the object of ascertaining exactly the condition of the company.

This evidently was something Mr. Greenhut did not want, and he has thrown the property into the hands of the courts. On ex parte proceedings he has had himself appointed one of the temporary receivers, and he has associated with himself a man closely identified with his associate, Mr. Nelson Morris. The stockholders, however, will oppose the appointments, and it is fair to presume that disinterested people will be placed in control when the position is explained to the court. In the meantime the stock is already selling on a receivership basis, and Mr. Greenhut's trick is not likely to force it much lower. It is well known that he is short of the stock, and his evident hope is that he may be able to cover on the depression he anticipates on the announcement of the receivership. The stock of the company is exceptional among trusts, inasmuch as it really represents intrinsic value. The bonded indebtedness is only $1,000,000, and the validity of that debt may yet be contested in the courts. The stock therefore represents the value of the property.

Withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury continued, $3,000,000 being taken, of which $2,400,000 will be shipped abroad by to-day's steamer. The low prices on the produce markets also had a depressing influence. The refusal of the West Virginia Legislature to take up the question of debt settlement at this session caused the Virginia deferred bonds to break sharply.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

The Clearing House exchanges were $112,470,651, and balances $16,027,134. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $537,388.

In London call money was ¼ per cent., short bills 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90⅝ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.88½@$4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—Par to 5c premium. Chicago—50c premium. St. Louis—90c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not quoted.

The commercial price of bar silver was 50⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27¾d per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $19,194,436, and the imports for the same period $395,710. The net exports, therefore, have been $18,768,726.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

National Lead	1
National Lead pf	⅝
St. Paul & Omaha pf	1⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	3½
Baltimore & Ohio	1½
Canada Southern	¾
Canadian Pacific	4¼
Chicago & Northwestern pf	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	1
Del., Lack. & Western	1⅛
Dist. & C. F.	1
Laclede Gas	1¼
Laclede Gas pf	1¼
Lake Shore	1⅜
Long Island	⅜
Long Island Traction	1
Louisville & Nashville	1¾
L., N. A. & Chicago	1¼
L., N. A. & Chicago pf	1⅞
Nash., C. & St. L.	2
National Linseed Oil	⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	1
Norfolk & Western pf	2
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	1⅜
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	⅜
Pullman Car	2½
St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Southern Railway pf	¾
United States Rubber	1¼

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	143	143	143	143	140	144	6
American Cotton Oil	19⅝	20½	19½	19½	19	19½	1,443
American Cotton Oil pf	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	62½	65	275
American Express	111	111	110½	110½	109	111	25
*American Sugar Refining	89½	90	89	89⅝	89½	89⅝	24,238
*American Sugar Refining pf	91	91	90¼	91	90¾	91½	681
*American Tobacco	92¾	93⅜	92¼	93⅛	93	93½	2,352
American Tobacco pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	106	108	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	3,365
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¾	62	420
*Bay State Gas	21⅜	21⅝	19¾	20¼	20¼	20⅜	2,900
Canada Southern	48⅛	48¾	48⅛	48¾	48⅝	48¾	340
Canadian Pacific	52	52	52	52	51½	53	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	16¼	16⅜	610
Chicago Gas	71½	72⅛	71½	72	72	72⅛	10,030
Chicago & Northwestern	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛	95⅛	95¼	5,650
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143	143		200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70½	70¾	70	70⅝	70½	70⅜	13,552
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	37	37	37	37	37½	623
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	54¾	55½	54½	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	21,450
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117	117½	117	117½	117	117½	225
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61¼	61½	60½	61½	61⅜	61⅝	9,043
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	16	16	16	16½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	126	126	126	126	125½	127½	600
Delaware & Hudson	128⅝	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	127½	129	110
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	158½	157⅞	157⅞	157¼	158½	1,100
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	9	10	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	33¾	350
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9⅛	8	8⅜	8¼	8⅝	12,895
*Duluth, S. S. & A	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	4	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	98	98¼	98	98¼	96	98	47
General Electric	29½	30⅜	28¾	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	18,595
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1¼	300
Illinois Central	86¾	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86½	87	600
Iowa Central	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½	6	100
Iowa Central pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	18	19	25
Laclede Gas	24½	24½	23¼	23½	23½	24	1,900
Laclede Gas pf	83	84	83	84	83	85	430
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	250
Lake Erie & Western pf	69	69	69	69	68¾	69½	150
Lake Shore	136½	136½	136¼	136¼	136	138	580
Long Island	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	88	110
*Long Island Traction	10½	10½	10	10	10	10¾	820
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	51¾	50⅜	50⅞	50¾	50⅞	9,985
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7	7	7	7	6½	7½	125
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	22¾	23	400
Manhattan Consolidated	105¾	106	104¼	106	105¾	106¼	2,155
*Metropolitan Traction	92	92	91⅝	91⅝			100
Missouri Pacific	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅛	20½	20⅜	3,410
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	13⅛	100
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	21⅜	21¾	21½	21½	21¾	21¾	400
Mobile & Ohio	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	18½	22
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	64	64	64	64	64		100
*National Lead Company	28⅝	30¼	28⅛	29⅜	29½	30	3,318
*National Lead Company pf	79	80	79	80	79½	80⅝	943
National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	17¾	18¾	100
New-Jersey Central	86	86¾	85⅝	86⅜	86½	86⅝	4,254
New-York Central	99	99¼	99	99¼	99	99½	46
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	29½	30	29	30	29½	30	2,060
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	26	28	200
New-York Lack & Western	117	117	117	117			8
*New-York, L. E. &Western	9⅜	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾	1,400
New-York, Sus. & Western	13½	13½	13	13	12¾	13¼	400
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	38½	39	38½	39	39	40	905
Norfolk & Western	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	2½	3½	4,115
Norfolk & Western pf	15⅜	15⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	929
North American	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	3	610
Northern Pacific	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	700
Northern Pacific pf	15½	16	15½	16	15¾	16	1,319
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15¼	15½	15½	15¾	370
Oregon Improvement	11½	11½	11¼	11½	10½	12½	50
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	4	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	4½	900
Pacific Mail	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20½	150
Philadelphia & Reading	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8½	4,400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44	46	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	154¼	154¼	154¼	154¼	154	157	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8¾	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90¼	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	90	100	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32	32¼	31¾	32	32¼	33	1,720
St. Paul & Omaha pf	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	110	113	100
Southern Pacific	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17	18	340
Southern Railway	9½	9½	8½	8⅝	8¾	9	5,890
Southern Railway pf	30½	30¾	29½	30¼	30¼	30⅝	5,947
Tennessee Coal & Iron	13½	14½	13¾	14⅜	14⅛	15	3,175
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8¼	8½	830
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	75	75	75	76	80	10
Union Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	1,605
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3½	3½	3½	3½	2⅞	3¼	100
United States Cordage	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	310
United States Cordage pf	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	8½	9	400
United States Cordage gtd	17½	17½	17½	17½	17⅜	18	107
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	43	13
United States Rubber	40½	40½	39¾	40	40	44	860
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	92	93½	10
*United States Leather pf	60¼	61¼	60¼	61½	61	62	510
Wabash	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	6	300
Wabash pf	13	13	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	3,695
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105½	105	105½	105	111	30
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	86¾	86	86½	86½	86⅝	12,170
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅝	9	9⅝	10	13	425
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38	38	37½	37½	36	38¼	310
Total sales							220,365

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	10,000	112½	112½	112½	112½
	1,000	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
	10,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
	1,000	112	112	112	112
Atch, Top & S F 4s	5,000	64	64	64	64
	5,000	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
	9,000	63½	63½	63½	63½
	11,000	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
	1,000	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
	15,000	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
	13,000	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
	25,000	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼
	20,000	63	63	63	63
	500	63	63	63	63
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	10,000	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
	2,000	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
	8,000	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	15,000	45	45	45	45
	5,000	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Austin & N W 1st	1,000	86	86	86	86
	9,000	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Bellev & So Ill 1st	1,000	106	106	106	106
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	5,000	110	110	110	110
Brooklyn Elev 1st	2,000	89	89	89	89
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	4,000	107	107	107	107
	10,000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Cent of N J G M 5s	1,000	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
	15,000	111½	111½	111½	111½
	10,000	111½	111½	111½	111½
Registered	5,000	111½	111½	111½	111½
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	10,000	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	2,000	100	100	100	100
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	3,000	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
	3,000	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Chi, Bur & Nor 5s	1,000	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Chi, B W & Q Con 7s	5,000	119½	119½	119½	119½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Chi, B & Q Cony 5s	5,000	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Chi & East Ill Cons	1,000	125	125	125	125
Chicago & Erie 1st	2,000	84	84	84	84
Chi & Erie Inc	10,000	23	23	23	23
Chi G L & C Co 1st	2,000	92	92	92	92
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	5,000	37½	37½	37½	37½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	33,000	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st	1,000	115	115	115	115
Chi, Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Col, H V & T Gen 5s	2,000	88	88	88	88
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	1,000	82½	82½	82½	82½
Dul, So S & Atlan 5s	2,000	97½	97½	97½	97½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	20,000	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s	1,000	85	85	85	85
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	14,000	91	91	91	91
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	6,000	89	89	89	89
	18,000	88	88	88	88
	8,000	87	87	87	87
Housatonic R 5s	5,000	124	124	124	124
H & Tex Cen G 1st 5s	4,000	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
	5,000	62	62	62	62
	6,000	61½	61½	61½	61½
Ill Central 4s, 1953	3,000	98	98	98	98
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	5,000	81½	81½	81½	81½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	85½	85½	85½	85½
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented	6,000	106	106	106	106
	8,000	105	105	105	105
Kan Pac 1st Cons	5,000	72½	72½	72½	72½
	1,000	72	72	72	72
	5,000	70	70	70	70
	1,000	71½	71½	71½	71½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	15,000	92	92	92	92
L Erie & W 1st 5s	3,000	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
	7,000	113	113	113	113
L S & M So 1st Coup	10,000	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	5,000	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Long Island Con 5s	1,000	117½	117½	117½	117½
Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st	3,000	120	120	120	120
Unified Gold 4s	5,000	75	75	75	75
L, N A & Chi Cons	2,000	95	95	95	95
Met Elevated 1st	2,000	119	119	119	119
Mil & St Paul 1st C & M Div	2,000	123	123	123	123
South Minn Div	3,000	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Terminal 5s	10,000	109	109	109	109
Mil & St P 7s, Gold	35,000	120	120	120	120
Minn & St Louis 1st	2,000	118	118	118	118
Iowa Extension	8,000	120½	120½	120½	120½
Pacific Extension	5,000	119½	119½	119½	119½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
	1,000	80½	80½	80½	80½
	2,000	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	1,000	47	47	47	47
	18,000	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
	10,000	46½	46½	46½	46½
	1,000	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
	2,000	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Mobile & Ohio, New	3,000	116½	116½	116½	116½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	63½	63½	63½	63½
N Y Cent 1st Reg	25,000	121½	121½	121½	121½
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol	1,000	63	63	63	63
D, M & Co Certs	1,000	63	63	63	63
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	2,000	89½	89½	89½	89½
Nat Starch M Co 1st	10,000	92½	92½	92½	92½
N Y & R Beach 1st	5,000	100	100	100	100
N Y, Sus & W G M	1,000	93½	93½	93½	93½
Nor Pac 1st Coup	10,000	112½	112½	112½	112½
Nor Pac 1st Reg	1,000	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Nor Pac 2d Coup	5,000	86½	86½	86½	86½
	15,000	85	85	85	85
	3,000	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Nor Pac 3d Coup	5,000	54	54	54	54
Nor Pac Cons 6s	15,000	24	24	24	24
Trust Co Certs	4,000	24	24	24	24
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	2,000	91	91	91	91
Ohio & M Con S F	1,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ohio & Miss Cons	5,000	107	107	107	107
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	92	92	92	92
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	3,000	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
	1,000	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
	3,000	51	51	51	51
	2,000	50	50	50	50
Ore Rail & Nav 1st	10,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ore S L & U N Con	7,000	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
	10,000	41½	41½	41½	41½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	5,000	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
Long Island Con 5s	1,000	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	5,000	110½	110½	110½	110½
Penn Co's 4½s, Reg	1,000	108½	108½	108½	108½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	1,000	20	20	20	20
2d Pref Inc	2,000	10	10	10	10
3d Pref Inc	45,000	7	7	7	7
	5,000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
	10,000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	5,000	107	107	107	107
Series B	5,000	106	106	106	106
Rich & Danville 6s	2,000	118	118	118	118
Richmond & Danville Equipment	1,000	96	96	96	96
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Cons	1,000	118	118	118	118
	21,000	117	117	117	117
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st	1,000	105	105	105	105
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st Trust Co Certs	1,000	59	59	59	59
St L & Iron Mount	54	54	54	54	54
Arkansas Branch 1st	12,000	101½	101½	101½	101½
Cairo, Ark & T 1st	5,000	99	99	99	99
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s	11,000	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
	5,000	103	103	103	103
St L & S Fr G M 6s	5,000	89	89	89	89
St L & S Fr G M 5s	5,000	89	89	89	89
St Louis S W 1st	1,000	62½	62½	62½	62½
	5,000	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
	2,000	62½	62½	62½	62½
	3,000	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
St Louis S W 2d Inc	5,000	17	17	17	17
	5,000	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s	15,000	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
Con 6s Reduc to 4½s	1,000	102	102	102	102
St Paul, M & M 2d	1,000	118	118	118	118
San An & Ar Pass 4s	5,000	52½	52½	52½	52½
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs	5,000	44½	44½	44½	44½
	10,000	44	44	44	44
S Pac of N Mex 1st	10,000	99½	99½	99½	99½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	7,000	86	86	86	86
	2,000	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
	15,000	85½	85½	85½	85½
	15,000	85	85	85	85
	51,000	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
	5,000	85	85	85	85
	10,000	85½	85½	85½	85½
	6,000	85½	85½	85½	85½
	1,000	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
	1,000	85	85	85	85
	5,000	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
	6,000	84½	84½	84½	84½
	11,000	85	85	85	85
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	1,000	77	77	77	77
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	9,000	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
	6,000	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
	5,000	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
	1,000	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
	2,000	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
	1,000	84	84	84	84
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	10,000	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
	1,000	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
	8,000	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
	45,000	22	22	22	22
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Tol & O C 5s, W Div	4,000	105	105	105	105
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	1,000	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
	4,000	90	90	90	90
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	97	97	97	97
Union Pac 1st, 1896	11,000	103	103	103	103
	2,000s20F	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
	2,000	103	103	103	103
U S Cordage Co 1st	2,000	52	52	52	52
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
	4,000b3	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
	2,000	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
	1,000	105	105	105	105
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	15,000	69½	69½	69½	69½
	5,000s3	69½	69½	69½	69½
	5,000	69	69	69	69
	5,000	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
	25,000	68½	68½	68½	68½
West Shore Gtd 4s	11,000	105	105	105	105
W N Y & Penn 2d	5,000	24	24	24	24
Trust Co Certs	7,000	23½	23½	23½	23½
Wn Un Col Trust 5s	2,000	106	106	106	106
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st	1,000	100	100	100	100
Wiscon Cent Co 1st	1,000	47	47	47	47
	9,000	45½	45½	45½	45½
Total sales					$1,375,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35	38
Alton & Terre Haute pf	95	..
American District Telegraph	..	40
American Tel. & Cable	..	93
Atlantic & Pacific	½	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & So. Ill. pf	155	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22
Burlington, C. R. & N.	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	48	..
Cedar F. & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	12	13
Central & South Am. Tel	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf	165	..
Chicago & East. Ill.	50	53
Chi. & East Ill. pf	90	92½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	4	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	24½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	15	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2	4
Col., H.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notices of this Committee, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, more than $4,440,000 of the above-mentioned bonds out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds.

In order to give time for additional deposits of said bonds, of which the Committee has been notified, the Committee hereby FURTHER EXTEND the time within which deposits of said bonds may be made without penalty with said Trust Company TO FEBRUARY 1, 1895, after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of Ten Dollars per bond in the discretion of the Committee.

NEW-YORK, January 16th, 1895.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.

HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall St., New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 29TH, 1895.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.

Your Committee learned this afternoon that on Monday, the 28th inst., holders of only seventeen hundred shares of the stock of your Company made application in Chicago for the appointment of receivers; that the Company, through its President, appeared and consented, and thereupon Mr. J. B. Greenhut and Mr. E. F. Lawrence were this afternoon appointed temporary receivers. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. R. B. Hartshorne and counsel are now in Chicago, holding proxies representing more than a majority of the entire capital stock, and in your behalf will take such action as may be necessary, and as may be advised, for the protection of your interests.

Stockholders are advised to await circular which the Committee are preparing for their information.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD, } Committee.
NATHAN BIJUR,
JOHN. L. CADWALADER, } Counsel.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of Series 11 of
The Middlesex Banking Co.
OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
maturing February 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that date.

ALSO, at the same time and place, such Debentures of the December Series, 1894, as of January, June, and July Series, 1895, as have not yet been presented for payment.

ALSO, the Debentures of Series No. 18, maturing August 1st, 1895, WILL BE PAID upon presentation at the same time and place.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31, 1895, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $137,830, deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee, for the sinking fund of the year ending October 1, 1894; and that interest upon the bonds so drawn will cease to accrue on and after January 31, 1895, on publication of the numbers of the bonds so designated by lot, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed securing said bonds

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
January 1, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 33d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Assets, January 1, 1895, at market value	$24,960,660.00
Liabilities, reserve calculated at 4 per cent	21,944,804.38
Surplus, the property of Policy Holders	$3,015,855.62

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY IN 1894.

Receipts for Premiums	$5,215,993.24
Receipts for interest, rents, &c.	1,186,253.70
Death losses, endowments paid, and annuities	1,690,061.44
Distribution of surplus, (dividends to insured)	750,281.02
Cash surrender values	665,531.26
Increase of reserve for security of members	1,799,229.00
Increase in net surplus	186,191.66
Increase in gross surplus	344,370.69
New insurance written	22,122,114.00
Total insurance outstanding	126,537,075.00

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, PRESIDENT. HENRY C. BROWN, SEC'Y AND TREASURER.

EZRA DE FOREST, 181 BROADWAY,
J. A. GOULDEN, 239 BROADWAY, } GENERAL AGENTS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
Reorganization.

The undersigned committee now hold $33,099,000 of general mortgage bonds under the bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894.

The Committee will continue to receive bonds under that agreement until January 31, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except upon terms to be announced thereafter. All general mortgage bonds so deposited must have the coupon dated July 1, 1893, attached.

The Committee will continue to receive deposits of junior securities and stock under the terms of their advertisement of January 2, 1895.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
131 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr. SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Jan. 26, 1895.

A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1895.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held Jan. 16, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 8th day of February next at 21 S. Gay St., in this city.

The stock transfer books will be closed by our agents, the FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of New-York, on the 28th inst., and so remain till the 9th day of February.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1895.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, January 22, 1895.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Wednesday, February 20, 1895. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Thursday, January 31, and reopen on Thursday, February 21, 1895.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Jan. 23, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT on the capital stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, Jan. 9, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's office on Feb. 1, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Saturday, the 2d of February. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due Feb. 1, 1895, on the following bonds will be payable on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City.

Georgia Pacific Railway Company Sinking Fund Equipment 5 per cent. Mortgage.
Washington, Ohio & Western Railroad First Mortgage 4 per cent.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1.

Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the SECOND MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York City.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 30, 1895.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co. maturing Feb. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free from all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 7, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL CO.,
Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 19, 1895.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New-York. W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CO.
The interest due November 1st, 1894, on the second mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Mercantile Trust Co. JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 2, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1895, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 33d ST. AND 6th AV.
Deposits and surplus Jan. 1, $1,500,000.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Pursuant to decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Department of the State of New-York, this Company will assume, on February 23d, 1895, the name

United States
Mortgage and Trust Company,

under which name all business of the Company will be transacted thereafter.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $5,000. Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 31, 1895, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Receiver.)
100 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gaslight Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
116 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Co.
75 shs. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, (66 p. c. paid.)
$1,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1894.

(By order of the Union Trust Co. of New-York, Administrator.)
$5,000 Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1924.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. Skg. Fund 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911.
$2,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. (Eastern Div.) Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905.
$3,000 Texas & Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 2000.
$7,000 International & Gt. Northern R. R. Co. Pur. Money 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$2,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$3,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 50-year 4 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$4,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$5,000 Metropolitan Elevated R'way Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Extn. 5 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Gold Bds., 1897.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R'way Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., R. R. & Land Grant 6 p. c. Gold Series "C," 1906.
$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R'way Co. Skg. Fund Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Consld. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$7,000 South Carolina & Georgia R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994, July 1, '96, Coupon.
38 shs. Southern R'way Co. Pfd. Trust Certf.
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Fund Coup. 5s, '85, (D. M. & Co. Receipts.)
$8,000 South Carolina R'way Co. 2d Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931, Jan'y, 1889, Coups. on.
$5,000 South Carolina Ry. Co. Inc. Bds., 1931.
100 shs. South Carolina R'way Co.

(By order of the Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.)
$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1990.
$2,500 Missouri, Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Inc. till Aug., '95,) 1990.
$250 do. do. do., Scrip.
$200 do. do. do., 1st Mtge. Bd. Scrip.
13 shs. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. Pfd.
$75 do. do. do. Scrip.
50 shs. Texas Central R. R. Common.
9 shs. do. do. Pfd.

(By order of Executors.)
21 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
25 shs. Citizens' Nat'l Bank.

(By order of Trustees.)
167 shs. Phenix National Bank.
33 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 4½ p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1918.
109 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
1 share New-York Law Institute.
50 shs. Bank of New-Amsterdam.
$5,000 Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1913.
$10,000 American Dock & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
200 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines Guar.
10 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
8 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$2,000 West End & Riverside Electric Street R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
4 shs. Trow Directory Printing & B. Co. Prefd.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
60 shs. Bridgeport Development Co. of Ala.
50 shs. Central Gaslight Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
2 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
40 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
18 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
75 shs. Nassau Trust Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
15 shs. Kings County Trust Co. of Brooklyn.
10 shs. Detweiler & Street Fireworks Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co.
$5,000 N. Y. City Suburban Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
$3,000 County of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, 5 p. c. Bds.
Bonded Warehouse Receipts for 178 Bales Imported Tobacco.
5 shs. American Sugar Ref. Common.
5 shs. American Sugar Ref. Prefd.
1 share Wells, Fargo & Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
103 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
150 shs. American Express Co.
20 shs. First Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Central Union Transfer Co. of Rochester, N. Y.
Warehouse Receipt for 152 Cases Connecticut Havana Seed Tobacco, Crop of 1891, (Hypd.)
$3,000 Detroit, Bay City & Alpena R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., (D. M. & Co. Receipts.)
25 shs. Union Trust Co., N. Y.
12 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. New Power Co.
$4,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.

Meetings and Elections.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 48d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia, will be held in New-York at 115 Broadway, Room 66, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1895, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. REMSEN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

THE TUBERCOLIN TEST APPLIED

Some of the Finest Connecticut Herds Afflicted with Tuberculosis.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—The first public tuberculin test in this State was made in the noted Jersey herds of Charles Parker and W. H. Lloyd of Meriden to-day in the presence of E. S. Hough and G. L. Foskett, members of the Connecticut Cattle Commission, and Drs. G. P. Davis of Hartford and E. F. Parsons of Thompsonville, members of the committee appointed by the Hartford County Medical Society to report a bill to the Legislature for the suppression of tuberculosis in Connecticut herds.

The tests were conducted by Drs. I. E. Gardner of Hartford and E. M. Beckley of Meriden. The result will give a great impetus to the efforts that are now in progress to rid the State of the widespread danger. The greatest care was taken in procuring the actual health condition of each animal. Three temperatures were taken to obtain the average temperature before the tuberculin test was applied. The average temperature of a perfectly healthy cow is 101 degrees, but when the animal is affected with tuberculosis lesions the reaction will cause a possible rise of temperature to 107 degrees, or even to 107½ degrees.

At 10 o'clock Friday night, Jan. 18, the inoculation of the herd was begun. Then, beginning at 3 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 19, individual temperatures were taken, and from thence on every two hours until 8 o'clock Saturday night. For each animal there were taken from seven to ten temperatures. During these tests perfect quiet prevailed, so as not to excite the patients in the slightest degree.

Nine animals were killed this forenoon, and the post-mortems made by the veterinary surgeons proved object lessons to the farmers of Connecticut, and especially to those self-confident ones who know it all, care little for the public, and defy all laws of science. A five-month-old heifer developed as pronounced a case as any of the nine animals killed. One hundred farmers were present. Many were greatly surprised when they found the knife applied to the finest herds in Meriden. One of the animals slaughtered was regarded as the finest specimen on Mr. Lloyd's farm. This animal developed a liver filled with tuberculous bulbs as large as small apples. Some of these, when cut open, were found to be filled with pus, and demonstrated to all present the value of the tuberculin in developing the disease sought after when physical tests proved of no avail.

One statement was made, that the public should not lose sight of, by Homer F. Maher, who was employed as one of the butchers. In answer to a question whether he had ever seen such a liver as the one spoken of, he replied: "Thousands of them. They were not known as possessing the germs of consumption." When asked if the butchers made use of such livers, he said: "Only to throw them to the hogs." This seems like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

Messrs. Parker and Lloyd voluntarily subjected their herds to the tests that were made to-day, doing it in the interest of the public.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are: Cavalry Arm, Capt. John A. Johnston, from First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, to Eighth Cavalry, Troop B, vice Luff, retired; Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, from First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, to Eighth Cavalry, Troop F, vice Guest, retired; First Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry, to Eighth Cavalry, Troop L, vice Johnston, promoted; First Lieut. George McK. Williamson, from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, to Eighth Cavalry, Troop C, vice Gaston, promoted. Infantry, Arm—Capt. Edmund D. Smith, from First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, to Nineteenth Infantry, Company F, vice Eckerson, retired; First Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, from Second Lieutenant, Twelfth Infantry, to Ninth Infantry, Company H, vice McNutt, retired; First Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, to Nineteenth Infantry, Company D, vice Smith, promoted; First Lieut. Frank H. Albright, from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, to Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company C, vice Anderson, retired.

—Leaves of Absence.—Major William H. Hamner, Paymaster, seven days; Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, two months' extension; Lieut. Col. David Perry, Tenth Cavalry, two months' extension; Lieut. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, three months.

—The resignation of Major Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, of his Lieutenant's commission, Eighth Cavalry, only, has been accepted, also that of Major Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, as Captain, Seventh Cavalry.

—Major Edmond G. Fechet, Sixth Cavalry, will report to the Governor of Nebraska for duty with the National Guard of that State.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Peekskill Hat Manufacturing Company; capital, $45,000; Directors—James Stewart, Jr., of Yonkers, William R. Mott, and William H. Belknap of Peekskill.

The Bradley Filter Company, to do a general foundry, machine, and steam fitting business, and job work in wood, iron, and steam fitting at Syracuse; capital, $50,000; Directors—Christopher C. Bradley, Waterman C. Bradley, and Calvin S. Bunnell of Syracuse.

The City Club of Olean, N. Y., to acquire and maintain a clubhouse for social intercourse, and where members may exchange views on questions and matters in which they are interested; Trustees—N. A. V. Franchott, F. W. Higgins, H. M. Eunst, E. M. Johnson, and W. M. Irish.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Phoenicia from Hamburg.

B.—James Browning, H. Boehm, Mrs. Olga Boehm.—C.—Miss Clara von Czerwinski.—E.—Robert B. Eulenberg.—G.—Julius Gunzig.—J.—Robert Jaenisch.—K.—Mrs. Minna Kober, Miss Elfriede Kober, Georg Kober, Harry Kober.—L.—Carl von Lambsdorff, Georg Liebreich, Dr. E. Lingenberg, Gustav Lechow.—M.—Dr. William Milke, A. Morschbach.—P.—Charles Priem.—R.—R. Riebstein.—S.—Friedrich Stimmel, Jakob Senn, A. Steenbock, Miss Anna Streuling.—W.—Miss Helen Wardwell, Georg Wiener.

REDEEM THE GREENBACKS

Long-Term Low-Rate Gold Bonds Should Be Issued.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT BANKERS

Comments on Mr. Cornwell's Reform Club Address—A General Assent to the Plan of Issuing Bonds.

The proposition now so generally accepted as incontestable that the Government must provide for the redemption of the legal tenders by the issue of long-term gold bonds, which would be available as the basis of national bank circulation, was very well and clearly set forth by Mr. William C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo and of the New-York State Bankers' Association, in his address before the Reform Club in this city on Dec. 29. Briefly stated, Mr. Cornwell's plan is to issue $500,000,000 2½ to 3 per cent. gold bonds, cancel the legal tenders with proceeds thereof, allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150 instead of 90 per cent. on the bonds—total circulation to be limited by capital. This address, printed in a little pamphlet, with the title "A Way Out," was mailed to a large number of bankers throughout the United States, with the request that they would send to The Times a brief statement of their views. In addition to those already printed in The New-York Times, the following are selected from the large number of replies received:

W. M. Eddy of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Santa Barbara County National Bank,
Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with interest Mr. Cornwell's "A Way Out," and regard it as the very best currency plan that has come to my notice. It possesses such merit as should command support in Congress, inasmuch as it proposes to secure the retirement of Government notes and an elastic bank currency without material change of our present national system.

W. M. EDDY, President.

William Christy of Phoenix, Arizona.

Valley Bank,
Phoenix, Arizona, Jan. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read "A Way Out," and think it the best I have seen on the currency question, and its adoption would solve the problem.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, President.

Heber Stone of Brenham, Texas.

First National Bank,
Brenham, Texas, Jan. 16, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I do not approve of the plan suggested by Mr. Cornwell because I am opposed to the issuance of more bonds, and he makes no provision for the Treasury notes, which, being redeemable in gold, would remain a menace to the Treasury, even though the legal tenders were retired.

As suggestions for the reformation of our financial system seem to be the order of the day, I take the liberty of offering the following: Though the balance of trade at the close of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, was in our favor over $230,000,000, our net export of gold was over $4,000,000, which increased during the following three months, when we should have imported gold largely, to nearly $19,000,000. Our revenue deficit for the same year was nearly $70,000,000. These figures prove a bankrupted Treasury, and loss of confidence on the part of foreign and home investors. The Treasury should be filled by increased taxation, and on such articles as would speedily produce revenue, and confidence should be restored, which I think can be done by the following plan:

I would so amend the present National Banking law as to permit the banks to take out circulation as follows: 25 per cent. on their unimpaired capital, based on National bonds; 25 per cent. on the assets of the bank, and 50 per cent. based on legal tenders and Treasury notes.

The silver bullion, the basis of the Treasury notes, should be coined and put into circulation either as dollars or as certificates. With the surplus revenue and the profit on the seigniorage I would call in and cancel the legal tenders. As the legal tenders were retired and the Treasury notes replaced with dollars or certificates, the circulation of the national banks should be reduced equally. When the circulation had been reduced to 50 per cent. of their capital the banks should be allowed to issue the 25 per cent. emergency circulation, as provided for in the Baltimore plan.

On the retiring of the Treasury notes and legal tenders, the Government bank should cease its operations, and in meeting its current liabilities the United States Treasurer should be accorded the right of making his payments in gold or silver, as he might prefer.

The above plan prevents the sudden throwing on the market of over $200,000,000 of bonds, now held by the banks. A perfectly safe bank currency is provided. The legal tenders are retired without the issuing of bonds in time of peace. The increased circulation, while not sufficient to cause a dread of inflation, will likely satisfy the South and West, and thus settle the silver question. The way is opened for the gradual replacing of a circulation based on bonds for one based on assets.

HEBER STONE, President.

E. L. Everts of Rice Lake, Wis.

Bank of Rice Lake,
Rice Lake, Wis., Jan. 16, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read "A Way Out" carefully, and think I understand Mr. Cornwell's plan. While I do not set myself up as a financier, I beg leave to differ with Mr. Cornwell as to the feasibility of such a course. I think his plan might be a direct and immediate help to the Government, but that it would be permanent I doubt, because, while it would apparently place the Government in a safe position, it would at the same time be a great detriment to some of the people who form the same. If I understand this plan rightly, the Government would have a first lien on the assets of all national banks that might through the rascality of their officers, or some unavoidable calamity, be obliged to close their doors. The depositors whose money might be in such banks must stand aside until Uncle Sam's demands are satisfied, after which, if there was anything left, the depositors could humbly ask for something.

Would it be fair that for the sake of giving the Government a financial standing depositors should be sacrificed? I think not. The very people who, in case of invasion or insurrection, might give their lives to protect the Government would hardly see the justice in such a course, and there would be, as soon as this system was inaugurated and understood, a stampede to withdraw deposits from national banks and place the same in State and private banks, where they would in case of mishap have an equal show. In consequence, the national banks, unable to do a successful business without deposits, would surrender their charters, and the medium of our circulation receive a very black eye.

It is my opinion that if a tariff law could be enacted that would encourage capital to stay and abide with us the finances would adjust themselves, and the system we now have, with the addition of allowing national banks to issue 100 per cent. on bonds instead of 90 per cent., would be all that was needed. But, with this continuous change of our tariff laws it is hardly possible that this country should realize the prosperity it deserves. Let the business men of this country, ignoring politics altogether, meet and formulate a tariff that will meet the requirements needed by inviting capital, that will strengthen confidence, that will encourage industry, and, above all, something permanent that will not be molested at every political change, and I think the financial question, the money and bonds question, can be easily adjusted. It is very evident that this country needs more business and less politics.

E. L. EVERTS, Cashier.

Julius Runge of Galveston.

First National Bank,
Galveston, Texas, Jan. 16, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The pamphlet entitled "A Way Out" contains valuable suggestions, which, if properly considered by Congress, would settle the prevailing financial uncertainty.

An issue of $500,000,000 gold bonds, 2½ to 3 per cent., should be made redeemable at the option of the Government after five or ten years. Circulation of 150 per cent. on bonds is conservative, if circulation is limited to the am

HOPKINSON SUIT DISMISSED

THE PLAINTIFF FOR A DIVORCE HAS DISAPPEARED.

The Real Object of the Action Was to Establish a Common-Law Marriage with George W. Hopkinson.

What will probably prove the last act in a drama of the sensational kind was seen yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Van Brunt, when the divorce suit of Alice L. Hopkinson against George W. Hopkinson was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The suit, while ostensibly brought for a divorce on the statutory grounds, was in reality a proceeding to establish a common-law marriage. The alleged Mrs. Hopkinson was a central figure in the sad affair which resulted in the death of Mrs. Masterson, wife of ex-Judge Masterson of Arizona.

Mrs. Hopkinson, who from all accounts has had a most checkered career, had met ex-Judge Masterson in the West, and, it is alleged, succeeded in getting from him $50,000 worth of bonds. Afterward she returned to New-York, and one night in May, 1890, the ex-Judge also arrived in the metropolis. He visited Mrs. Hopkinson at 65 West Thirty-fifth Street, and a short time afterward the man from Arizona rushed into the Thirtieth Street Police Station bare-headed, and announced that Mrs. Hopkinson had just tried to shoot him.

Both the woman and he were arrested and locked up until the next day, when, as neither would make a charge, they were discharged.

The ex-Judge's wife came on when she heard of the trouble, and he explained the matter to her. She died the next day in the hotel. Over her body Masterson swore never to drink again. He has since married in Chicago.

Some years before this incident with Masterson, Mr. Hopkinson had met the woman. Growing out of this acquaintance she claimed a common-law marriage entered into at the Grand Union Hotel. Mr. Hummel yesterday submitted an affidavit setting forth that the woman was without character.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, on Jan. 11 of last year, denied her application for alimony, as the marriage was denied by the defendant, and since that time Mr. Hummel declares, she has not been heard of.

"CIGARETTES FOR PADEREWSKI"

In the Steinway Suit It Is Shown They Cost the Firm $41.30.

Henry W. T. Steinway did not haye a very comfortable time yesterday during the trial of his suit, before Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, against Steinway & Sons for an accounting. He was on the stand for cross-examination by Lawyer Cotterill. The plaintiff had alleged on his direct examination that the money of the corporation of Steinway & Sons had been wasted in opening up streets in Steinway, L. I. Mr. Cotterill showed that when Cornhoven Street was opened the plaintiff superintended the work.

After this Mr. Cotterill put in evidence the minutes of a meeting held in 1891. At this meeting the plaintiff was charged with having destroyed valuable patents of the corporation on Feb. 1, 1891. The destruction was admitted.

The plaintiff said that the report of the meeting was a very unfair one, and that the meeting was hostile and unfair to him. He said that William Steinway had instructed the stenographer not to take some of the testimony, and that the charges against him were "trumped up."

The plaintiff's letter of resignation, dated Dec. 21, 1891, was read, and also one from William Steinway, offering to let the plaintiff have access to the books of the company. The plaintiff had claimed on the direct examination that all access to the books had been denied him.

At the close of the examination of the plaintiff Mr. Hill offered in evidence a number of the books of the corporation, by which he said he would prove wrongful expenditures. He also offered the accounts of the kindergarten, tree school, and library in Steinway, L. I.

The special expense account was also put in evidence, and Mr. Hill read some of the items, which showed payments of $5 and $10 to "Officer Callahan," and "cigarettes for Paderewski, $41.30."

Judge Beekman said it was a matter of common knowledge that the artist who indorsed certain pianos did not do so for nothing, and he advised the counsel on both sides to get together and agree on how the accounts were to be submitted to the court, as he said there could be no doubt that some of the items in the accounts were above question, and it was therefore necessary to agree on some classification.

The case went over until to-day.

EX-JUDGE ARNOUX EXONERATED.

Justice Beach Finds No Evidence of Fraud Against Him.

Ex-Judge William A. Arnoux has come out victor in a suit in which he was charged by Miss Amy C. Phyfe with fraud. A judgment was yesterday granted by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court in his favor for the foreclosure of a second mortgage upon the property 62 South Fifth Avenue, which formerly belonged to William Campbell, who was one of the partners of the firm of Phyfe & Campbell, contractors.

Campbell died April 27, 1888. He was indebted to the Chemical National Bank for $100,000 on a note, and a few days before his death a judgment was taken against him for $12,317.78.

Ex-Judge Arnoux was liable on this judgment on a guarantee given by him to the bank for the note. The bank sued him, and got a judgment, which he was compelled to pay, and for his own protection he took an assignment of the judgment from the bank, paying $12,317.78.

The property in suit was conveyed in June, 1893, to Amy C. Phyfe for $50,000. She was desirous of obtaining a loan on it of $14,000, which she did from Miss Annie C. Morss, a client of ex-Judge Arnoux, and he agreed to take a second mortgage on the property to secure the judgment, which, with costs and interest, amounted to $15,153.

Miss Phyfe set up a claim of fraud in the making of this mortgage, and said that there was no consideration for the making of it, and that she did not understand what she was doing at the time she signed the papers.

Judge Beach holds that there is no evidence to support the allegations of fraud, and that the execution of the papers was regular; the parties were fully advised of their contents and signed them advisedly.

WANT THE RECEIVERS REMOVED

The Bankers' Loan and Trust Company Seeks to Resume Business.

Argument was heard in Common Pleas before Chief Justice Daly yesterday on an order to show cause, obtained by the stockholders of the Bankers' Loan and Trust Company, why the receivers appointed about six months ago for the company should not be removed and the company allowed to resume business.

Wheeler & Cortis represented the stockholders, and Staley, Hasbrouck & Son the receivers, who are James M. Gifford and Charles B. Hillhouse.

Everett P. Wheeler stated to the court that the company was capitalized at $550,000, and that during the hard times of six months ago some of the stockholders who had borrowed money were unable to pay their assessments, and the company foreclosed some of the mortgages. The company was unable to pay the full interest to some of the paid-up stockholders, and an investigation by the State Bank Examiner showed that the capital was impaired to the extent of $151,000. The receivers were then appointed. Mr. Wheeler said that the company had assets of $400,000, and that the liabilities were only $34,000.

It was agreed between counsel to submit the question to the court whether or not the Directors could make good the impairment of the capital and pay in the full value of the stock. This would be done, if possible, at a meeting to be held on Saturday. If the court decides that the Directors cannot make up the impairment, then further argument will be heard on the order to show cause for the removal of the receivers.

HER CHILD A HOSTAGE, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Lindh Declares She Cannot Get Freda Without Paying $400.

Mrs. Sophie Lindh has applied to Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court for aid in recovering her four-year-old daughter, who, she alleges, is being held as a hostage for a four-hundred-dollar claim by Mrs. Mary Ball.

Mrs. Lindh's husband died Sept. 4, 1890, leaving his wife with one child, Freda, then a baby. The widow found that she could not properly care for the child, and made arrangements by which Mrs. Ball, who lives at 176 East Seventh Street, was to have the custody of the little one. The mother was to have the privilege of seeing her child whenever she wanted.

The girl is now four years old. Mrs. Lindh says that Freda has been given wine to drink, and has been neglected and maltreated by Mrs. Ball, and when she remonstrated with her she was told that by paying $400 she could get the child back. If the money was not paid, Mrs. Ball declared that she would do as she pleased with the child.

Justice Van Brunt has granted Mrs. Lindh a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child in court, in order that its custody may be passed upon.

MORE FAVORABLE TO MULLER.

Support to the Contention that Mrs. Muller Poisoned Herself.

The trial of George Muller, accused of poisoning his wife, took a favorable turn for the defendant yesterday. A large number of witnesses testified to the good character of Muller and told of the quarrelsome disposition of the woman.

The contention that Mrs. Muller took the poison herself was borne out in a measure by Karl Aschenbrand, a druggist of 3,021 Third Avenue. He is the proprietor of the drug store where the witness Valentine Ernst testified he had bought arsenic and Rough on Rats for Mrs. Muller.

"Did you sell poison to Valentine Ernst?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir; on May 26, 1891, I sold him one and a half ounces of arsenic."

Ernst had testified that he had bought it for Mrs. Muller in 1892.

The witness said that when he sold packages of Rough on Rats he did not take the signature of the purchaser. The case will go on to-day.

Bequests of the Rev. Mr. Long.

The Rev. Walter M. Long, who died recently at 115 West Forty-ninth Street, left property valued at $40,000. Of this, his will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, bequeathed $1,000 to the American Bible Society and $500 to be divided among the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. A bequest to the Trustees of Union Collge, Schenectady, giving the institution his library, books, and manuscript sermons, in trust, to be kept in the alcove of the library of the college, was revoked in a codicil.

The residue of the estate goes to Mr. Long's relatives.

Guardian for Lady Paget's Children.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court has appointed ex-Judge Truax guardian of Albert Edward Sidney Lewis Paget, Louise Margaret Leila Wenyss Paget, Arthur Wyndham Paget, and Reginald Scudamore Paget, children of Lady Mary Fiske Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens, to protect their interests in an action brought by their grandmother for the sale of the property 244 Fifth Avenue and 3 East Twenty-eighth Street. This property is held in trust by Charles G. Stevens, as executor, for the benefit of Mrs. Stevens during her life, under the will of her husband, Paran Stevens. The grandchildren live in London.

More Indictments Against Beecher.

Additional indictments against Henry B. Beecher and Vincent R. Schenck of the late firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., were handed down yesterday by the regular January Grand Jury. There were two indictments for forgery against Beecher, one in the first degree and one in the third degree. There were two indictments for forgery in the second degree against Schenck.

Beecher, Schenck & Co. were general managers for the American Casualty and Insurance Company of Baltimore, which failed for some $2,000,000.

Two Years' Sentence for Matthews.

John Matthews, formerly manager of the foreign express firm of Pitt & Scott, at 39 Broadway, who was convicted of having conspired with others to defraud the United States Government out of customs duties, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict to two years in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Judge Benedict in sentencing the prisoner said he thought the punishment was not adequate to the offense.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 203—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.

No. 224—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Robert Lamon, administrator of Ward H. Lamon.

No. 225—Robert Lamon, administrator of Ward H. Lamon, et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee.

No. 226—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Charlotte V. Latrobe, executrix, &c., and

No. 291—John D. McPherson, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.—Assigned for argument on the second Monday (11th) of March, per stipulation of counsel, on motion of Calderon Carlisle of counsel for McPherson, executor.

No. 206—The L. E. Waterman Company, appellant, vs. Charles B. Webster et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Dismissed.

No. 212—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. H. Shane.—Submitted by A. T. Britton and A. B. Browne for the plaintiff in error and by A. H. Garland for the defendant in error.

No. 213—Herman Royer, plaintiff in error, vs. the Shultz Belting Company, in error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—Dismissed.

No. 196—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the County of Lyons, Iowa.—Argument continued by Anthony Von Wagenen and N. T. Guernsey for the defendant in error and concluded by A. B. Cummins for the plaintiff in error.

No. 198—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John M. Butler, individually and as executor, &c., et al.—Argued by W. F. Keeney for defendants in error and submitted by T. J. O'Brien for the plaintiffs in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 30, will be as follows; Nos. 200, 209, 214, 149, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 129, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

73—Lowndes vs. Barge Ernest M. Munn. 80—McCaldin vs. Steamship Amos C. Barstow, &c. 87—Robins vs. Steamship James V. Garfield, &c., and Steamship Amos C. Barstow. 88—Matter of James McCaldin & Co. 89—Oppenheimer & Levy vs. United States. 90—Irwin & Sons vs. United States. 91—United States vs. Goldenberg Brothers & Co. 63—Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. Ferryboat Shackamaxon. 64—Starin vs. Steamship City of Columbia. 68—Walsh vs. Ferryboat Dakota. 71—Easton and Amboy Railroad Company vs. Ferryboat Montclair.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

People, &c., appellants, vs. Charles Andrews.—Argued by William Carter, District Attorney, for appellants; F. C. Peck for respondent.

Julia V. Pape, executrix, vs. Joseph L. Schtofield, et al., appelants.—Argued by William R. Page for appellants; J. Delehanty for respondents.

In matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Thomas J. Mullen and another, administrators.—Argued by Marcus T. Hun for appellant; John A. Stephens for respondents.

People, &c., vs. Anthony Girard, appellant.—Argued by F. G. Fincks for appellant; Charles D. Adams for respondent.

People ex rel. Charles Young vs. James C. Stout, Warden at Auburn, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Benedick & Fischer et al. vs. Berthold Blank, appellant, John S. Keyes and another, executors, &c., respondents, vs. Barbara Ellenson and another, appellants, and town of Altstatten et al., respondents; People, ex rel. Peter Nechamous, appellant, vs. Warden City Prison of City of New-York; People, ex rel. Benjamin Brewster, &c., executors, vs. Commissioners of Taxes, &c., New-York, appellants.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Henry H. Hustis, appellant, vs. Aaron E. Aldridge and another, executors, &c.—Order appealed from and the order of the Special Term reversed, with costs, and motion remitted to the Special Term to appoint two referees in place of those who declined to act.

John W. Macy, trustees, &c. appellants, vs. David T. Williams and another, executors, &c.; National Commercial Bank of Albany, appellant, vs. Charlotte C. Gray, administratrix, &c.; Louise Hayden vs. Mary R. Pierce, executrix, &c., appellant; in re judicial settlement of accounts of William Collins, sole surviving executor, &c.; William Tubridy, appellant, vs. Stephen J. Wright and another, executors, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Moses D. Tennant, administrator, &c., vs. Eugene Dudley, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Andrew F. Sheldon vs. Anna G. Mirick et al., administrators, &c., appellants.—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

The day calendar for Wednesday is: Nos. 60, 119, 143, 146, 30, 118, 67, 117.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Campbell vs. Savage. 2—Overback vs. Behn.

Class IV.—3—Cadwalader vs. Walter. 4—Wright vs. McBurney. 5—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Mason. 6—Tone vs. Fuller.

Class VIII.—7—Buckley vs. McLanon. 8—Fletcher vs. American Surety Company. 9—Lewis vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 10—Johnston Embossing Machine Company vs. Thomson. 11—Schulze vs. Cole. 12—Matter of Cassidy. 13—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 14—Comyns vs. Riker. 15—Koehler vs. Keyes. 16—Jay vs. Wolfe. 17—Bennett vs. Wittner. 18—Matter of Webster, (in re appell.) 79—Matter of Goodrich-Lawton Company. 20—Goldstein vs. Betz. 21—French Benevolent Society vs. Genevrier. 22—Falkenberg vs. Arensberg. 23—Goldstein vs. same. 24—Untermyer vs. Brown.

Personal Tax Calendar-Austen, reviewer of taxes upon: 1—Altman, 2—Black. 3—Canary. 4—David. 5—Flanagan. 6—Foote. 7—Furman. 8—Granits. 9—Hallowell. 10. —Harriott. 11—Harrison Brothers. 12—Hazen. 13—Henry Killam & Co. 14—Johnson. 15—Knapp. 16—Kopper. 17—National Wire Mattress Company. 18—Westbrook.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1455—Steinway vs. Steinway & Sons. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— —, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

5668—Lawrence vs. Newell. 4457—Phyfe vs. Woodruff. 2372—Quintard vs. Calef. 2740—Cochran vs. Reich. 739—Moore vs Casey. 4947—Cushman vs. Weber. 5535—Williams vs. Neuhaus. 5822—Goodrich vs. Whiton. 5823—Same vs. same. 5221—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2377—Collins vs. Young. 2474—Young vs. Collins. 2525—Kings County Improvement Company vs. Young. 2695—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 3080—Scott vs. Behsman. 2161—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Held in General Term room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of February.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

938—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 1183—Foster vs. Tannenbaum. 1146—Cavagan vs. Hausling. 1211—McAuliffe vs. Newcombe. 1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1629—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 845—Barnes vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 844—Curtis vs. same. 1075—Pierpont vs. McGuire. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Gruebler vs. The Mayor, &c. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 2071—Clement vs. Volkening.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1023—Richards vs. Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company. 814—McNally vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 931—Stronzer vs. Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 932—Weiss vs. same. 879—Hamilton vs. The Mayor, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1014—Will of Samuel Busch.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—George F. Meyer, Hannah H. Civill, Charles E. Secor, William R. Golding, Julius Somborn, Gustay Sz. Erdelyi.

At 2 P. M.—Thomas Bolger, Elizabeth Nimphius, Franz Preuss, Maria A. Phillips.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Case on.

926—Revocation of Probate—Sarah A. Day.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J. —Held in Room 11, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—George Muller.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, Recorder, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—William O'Brien. 2—Charles H. Knoche. (5.) 3—Tony Bonica and Brokart Antrall. 4—Alfred Anderson. 5—Charles Ritz. 6—George Zorn. 7—Mendal Debrawski.

Pleadings—1—William E. Midgley, (2.) 2—May Wallace Boyle, alias Leah Bernard. 3—George King, John Downs, James E. Otis, George E. Young, and Daniel Sweeny. 4—Henry T. Hamilton, (2.) 5—Frank Brady. 6—George Mc[illegible]rea, William Smith, and Thomas Malloy. 7—James Mleaghy. 8—Stephen Jevensky. 9—Thomas McCormack. 10—Henry Tannenbaum. 11—John Flynn and William Murray. 12—Thomas Groy. 13—Florence Sullivan. 14—Henry King. 15—John Salmond. 16—Edward J. Thomas. 17—Herbert Mason. 18—William Fowler. 19—Edward Kelly and Edward Doland. 20—John Mahoney. 21—Nelson Hodge. 22—Edward P. Malaney. 23—John O'Neill. 24—Edward Weeks and James Phalon. 25—John Shea. 26—Thomas Carney and Frank Delmar. 27—George Smith. 28—John Buckley. 29—James White. 30—Louis Lahenrger. 31—Saleem Abooshaera and Skinder Burssonn. 32—Frederick Schwarz. 33—James Robert. 34 George Townsend. 35—James Cohozeaner. 36—Tom Yin Kren. 37—John Sheehan. 38—Vincenzo Tongerio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Martine, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Dominick Connor, Thomas Moran, and Thomas Hickey. 2—Daniel Mazzeo. 3—James Davis. 4—Henry Maxwell. 5—Susan Brown. 6—William Wolf. 7—Marco Rovere and Timothy McCarthy. 8—August Rohn and Theodore J. Roth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—James Delehanty. 2—Marie Bourda. 3—Charles G. Van Doom. 4—Charles Neilson. 5—James Hughes. 6—William Brawley and James Burke. 7—Charles Wilson. 8—Michael Barbero. 9—Joseph Santos. 10—Maggie Kelly. 11—Martin Fitzgerald. 12—Rosie Pitro and Carrie Pitro.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van Brunt, P. J.—Lynch vs. Dickson—William L. Findley, Jacobson vs. Smith—William L. Findley, John Kress Brewing Company vs. Baur—Delano C. Calvin. Smith vs. Cornwall, (two cases)—John A. Foley.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Dillaway—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Knickerbocker vs. Bacon—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Henry vs. Wyers—John Croak.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Albro vs. Blume—William L. Turner.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly C. J.—Mandelbaum vs. Schwarz—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Franko vs. Franko—George M. Van Hoesen.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Van. Brunt, P. J.—Guillaume Rensens vs. Cross Creek Mining Company—Henry J. Lamarche.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly C. J.—Union Square Bank vs. Sarah Goodman—Henry F. Lippold.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—William F. Goetching vs. Mathild M. Orrin—Andrew Lemon.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Job W. Blackham vs. Moritz Sommer—George J. Vestner. Frank P. Thomas vs. John Q. Adams —James A. Blanchard.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.; Part II.—Landon, J.

817—Coppock vs. Long Island Railroad. 822—Burke vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 1465-1473—Sherwood vs. Woodcock and Aetna Insurance Company. 970—Dykman vs. Bank of New-York. 1369—Gater vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad and another. 846—McDonald vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 848—Giles vs. McLean. 849-850—Hensey vs. Ennis. 851—Robinson vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company. 857—Murphy vs. Carey and another. 857—Gourian vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 782—Falkert Brewing Company vs. Fuchs. 861—Brainerd vs. Opium Cure Company. 864—Guldbrandsen vs. Terwilliger. 886—Marin vs. Schaffer. 869—May vs. McKane. 870—Glaos vs. Vogel. 1615—Matthews vs. C. I. and B. R. R. 751—Flannery vs. Cornell S. B. Company. 797—Shea vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 627—Roberts vs. Forbes.

Highest number reached on regular call, 870.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Hon. George B. Abbott, Surrogate—The wills of Albert Williams, Jane S. Cocks, Mary Williams, and Irad Downs. The accounting in the estate of George S. Stratton, Mary A. Sweet, James M. Edsall John L. Chessmare, Jane Edwards, Otto Goretz, John McGrath, John C. Phillip, Emily M. Albert, Calvin C. Cramp, (three proceedings;) William Turner, Elizabeth A. Sweeney, Christian F. Hammel, Sarah Ann Van Wagner, George S. Spring, J. P. Byrne, John Menninger, John O'Neil, Henry Immerscheidt, William Beard, Sarah Ann Friel, Bernard M. Cowperthwait, Helen Isola, and Mary Farrar. The guardianship of Fred W. Ehrman. The estate of Maria E. Ross. The transfer tax of Edward Williams, Catharine Steaul, Sarah J. Middlebrook, Andrew Pressey, Eugene R. Cole, and Josephine del Risco. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—5—Will of John Baker.

NO MORE POOLSELLING IN RHODE ISLAND

Both Houses of the Legislature Adopt a Bill Prohibiting It.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—The Winter session of the Legislature was opened to-day, and was unaccompanied by any unusual scenes. Gov. Brown presided in the Senate and read his annual message, after which an act repealing the poolselling law recommended by the Governor, was unanimously adopted. This law legalized poolselling at race tracks, and its repeal was brought about by the scenes enacted at the Narragansett Park track at Cranston during the Fall running meeting.

The House of Representatives spent its time in choosing seats and electing minor officers. When the Pool Repeal bill came down from the Senate it was promptly passed in concurrence, and hurried to the Committee on Engrossed Acts. No other legislation was attempted.

Town of Gravesend's Indebtedness.

William A. Brown, the ex-Chief Accountant of the Brooklyn Board of Audit, yesterday reported to Mayor Schieren that the total indebtedness of the Town of Gravesend on May 3, 1894, the date of its annexation to Brooklyn, was $1,863,260, exclusive of $1,403.33 due to the County Treasurer for interest and bonds redeemed.

Mr. Brown told Mayor Schieren he expected to be reinstated by the courts, and he would then make a more complete report.

Assistant Accountants F. A. and N. H. Davis report that the receipts of the Department of Police and Excise for licenses last year amounted to $424,600. They will go out of office on Jan. 30, and their work will be left unfinished.

Gambling by Tribes Is Charged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Officials of the Indian Bureau, Interior Department, place no credence in the publication recently made to the effect that a great gambling game is in progress between rival tribes in the State of Washington. The story has it that the game has been in progress several weeks, and that the Indians are staking property and large sums of money on the result. The place where the gambling is said to be in progress is in the suburbs of one of the large cities of Washington State.

A New Definition of Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Assistant Attorney General Thomas of the Post-Office Department to-day decided that a merchant who gives to each purchaser of $1 worth of goods a numbered check and places numbered checks in a music box, to be given as a prize to the party holding the check having the corresponding number to the number in the box, is guilty of running a lottery scheme.

Mrs. Kate Gill Set at Liberty.

Mrs. Kate Gill, who was arrested last week on suspicion of having murdered her mother, Mrs. Ellen Morrissey, and who was on Monday exonorated by a Coroner's jury, which found that Mrs. Morrissey had died of alcoholism, was taken before Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and set at liberty as there was no additional evidence against her.

CANNOT FIND H. L. COHN

His Spelling of His Name Causes Some Trouble Over Mortgaged Property.

Deputy Sheriff Heimburger has an execution for $1,000, issued by District Attorney Fellows against H. L. Cohn, but he has been unable to find Mr. Cohn or any property that can be levied upon.

Mr. Cohn has been known as H. Lewis Cohn and Herman L. Cohn. He began last Fall to build three houses on One Hundred and Third Street, near Madison Avenue, but the work is now at a standstill. The houses were to cost $20,000 each. He purchased the lots from Richard H. L. Townsend, giving a mortgage for $55,500. Mr. Cohn failed to pay $30,000 due on Dec. 27, 1894, and Mr. Townsend began proceedings to foreclose the mortgage.

W. P. Allen, Mr. Townsend's attorney, said yesterday that when Mr. Cohn bought the land he declared that his name was H. Lewis Cohn, and made affidavit that there were no judgments against him.

After foreclosure proceedings had been commenced, it was learned that there were judgments against Herman L. Cohn, and the complaint in the suit had to be amended. This caused delay and loss of interest.

Many of Mr. Cohn's creditors, who supplied him with materials or did work on the buildings, have filed liens against the property. Among them are: The Prince Kenkle Iron Works, $688; Andrew D. Campbell, $656; Genovese Avallone, $962; Felix Angelorn, $140; Schermerhorn & Co., $330; Young & Schimke, $250; V. Mangealetti, $300; Orrin D. Person, $807; Canaan Lime Company, $200; A. D. Knapp, $485; J. W. Rinney, $285.

Harry L. Cohn, dealer in cordials at 158 Chambers Street, wishes it to be understood that he is not the H. Lewis Cohn referred to. The similarity of names, he said yesterday, has caused him much trouble and annoyance.

Will Inquire into Her Sanity.

Mrs. Jennie Bricher Gould of Boston, a sister of Alfred T. Bricher, the artist, and sister-in-law of Judge Richards of the Massachusetts Superior Court, was yesterday committed to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to be examined as to her sanity.

She came from Boston a few days ago, and, on Monday, went to the Morton House and offered to buy the hotel. She then crossed the street and offered to buy out a store, the clerk of which called a policeman and had her arrested. Her brother was notified, and the proceedings to inquire into her sanity were then taken.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...5:17
Moon sets...9:57	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:08	10:37	4:00	4:22
Governors Island	10:22	11:03	4:30	4:54
Hell Gate	12:15	12:56	5:58	6:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgenland, Antwerp	5:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Habana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Cienfuegos, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	2:30 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 30.—Chateau Lafitte, Bordeaux, Jan. 17; France, London, Jan. 14; Glamorganshire, Gibraltar, Jan. 13; La Touraine, Havre, Jan. 23; Pocasset, Gibraltar, Jan. 12; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 19; Yucatan, Havana, Jan. 26.

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—Alecto, London, Jan. 15; Cuñc, Liverpool, Jan. 22; Ems, Bremen, Jan. 22.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—Patria, Hamburg, Jan. 21.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.—Adriatic, Liverpool, Jan. 23; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Paris, Southampton, Jan. 26; Marengo, Antwerp, Jan 18.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.—Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 26.

MONDAY, Feb. 4.—England, London, Jan. 20; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Jan. 11 and Swansea Jan. 15, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) New, Hamburg Jan. 15 and Havre Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Handel, (Br.,) Lewis, Santos Dec. 30, Victoria Jan. 5, and St. Lucia Jan. 20, with mdse. to Rusk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Greece, (Br.,) Sealey, London Jan. 10, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Croatian, Hanson, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P.

YALE'S ATHLETIC POLICY

Not So Much Hard Preliminary Training as Formerly.

LESS WORK AND MORE COMMON SENSE

Material for an Excellent Crew at Hand—Track Athletic Team's Good Beginning—The Outlook Promising.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—In less than three weeks every athletic department of Yale University will be in full blast. One of these muscular, brawny departments is already under way, the training for the university boat. It has been in operation for a couple of weeks, but the only result thus far noticeable has been a decrease in the number of young men who want to win fame as Yale oars.

When the call was issued for the freshmen in the university to come to the front for trial for places in the freshmen boat sixty-five strong-limbed individuals responded. That was two weeks ago. Since that time there has been a gradual weeding out of those who were really unsuitable for oarsmen, until to-day the candidates for the freshman boat number only twenty-five. These twenty-five are as follows: E. H. Brewer, '97, S.; J. M. Gerard, '97, S.; G. T. Marsh, '98; R. Hitchcock, '97, S.; J. O. Rodgers, '98; A. F. Ireland, '97, S.; G. Langford, '97, S.; P. Whitney, '98; H. B. Wilcox, '98; D. F. Rogers, '98; G. D. Montgomery, '98; B. L. Cadwalader, '98; T. A. McGraw, '98; H. H. Riddle, '98; A. C. Ledyards, '98; E. F. Tweedy, '97, S.; J. C. McLauchlan, '98; E. Hale, Jr., '98; G. E. Cram, '97, S.; L. B. Johnson, '98; W. R. Betts, '98; J. H. Johnson, '97, S.; W. Meigs, '98.

The work of the university crew is watched by the college men pretty closely. Around it centres Yale's affection. The candidates for the 'Varsity eight began training two weeks ago, and there has not been any change to speak of. There is a slight increase daily in the amount of work which the 'Varsity men have to do. The names and the weights of these candidates are as follows: W. R. Cross, '96, 195 pounds; H. C. Holcomb, '95, S., 175 pounds; H. G. Campbell, '97, 168 pounds; W. M. Beard, '96, 174 pounds; J. S. Wheelwright, '97, 147 pounds; S. Patterson, '97, 167 pounds; B. H. Bailey, '97, 177 pounds; T. W. Miller, '97, 160 pounds; J. R. Rudd, '97, 168 pounds; J. H. Simpson, '97, 155 pounds; P. W. Lukens, P. G., 158 pounds; D. V. Sutphen, '97, 179 pounds; L. M. Bass, '97, 172 pounds; W. P. Paret, '96, 170 pounds; G. T. Nicholas, '96, S., 160 pounds; A. W. Dater, '95, S., 182 pounds; R. L. Sheppard, '96, S., 162 pounds; R. S. Treadway, '96, 166 pounds; R. Armstrong, '95, S., 163 pounds.

There is evidence on all sides that the athletic policy of Yale has been modified this year, and that the hard training that has heretofore marked the preliminary work of the candidates for the crew is a thing of the past. The policy now seems to be to take things easy, the prevalent belief being that just as good men for the boat, the nine, or the track athletic team can be developed under the moderate system of training that is now in vogue at Yale as was the case when the men for the 'Varsity teams went at it "hammer and tongs" for months of practice work. As one athletic sharp expressed it, "There is less hard work at Yale this year, and more common sense seems to be the rule."

There is an innovation in another respect this season. Capt. Armstrong of the 'Varsity crew nas not yet asked any one of the six veterans of last year's crew to do any rowing in the tank. This is a surprise to the college. It has been the custom in the past to put the veterans through substantially the same course or programme of training as is adopted for the other candidates. It is the theory of Capt. Armstrong that sending the old oarsmen through this rudimentary training, which has been drummed into them for years, is not helpful to the veterans. But the veterans are not overlooked by any means. They are doing all the other regular work marked out for the remainder of the candidates, such as short runs, calisthenics, and light gymnastic exercises.

Yale has a lot of excellent material on hand from which to make up a good 'Varsity eight. The half dozen left over from last year's crew are supposed to be the basis for a victorious crew this year. These half dozen are Armstrong, bow of the '94 boat; Holcomb, No. 2 of the same crew; Beard, No. 3 of last year; Longacre, who rowed No. 4 in the '93 eight, but who was suspended for the remainder of the year in the middle of the training season of '94; Dater, No. 5 of the winning Johnson crew, and Cross and Treadway, No. 6 and No. 7 respectively of the '94 eight.

There is some promising timber in the freshman class, from which Capt. Armstrong can make choice one of these days, when it is demonstrated who are the prize oarsmen in that crowd of athletes. The crew that is now rowing in the tank daily is almost made up of these youngsters. The one perplexing question for Capt. Armstrong is that of the right man for the position of stroke of the '95 crew. It will apparently take some time yet to determine that question. There are three men of the sophomore class trying for stroke. These are Simpson, who stroked the freshmen last year; Judd, who rows No. 7, and Bailey, who pulled No. 3. Simpson is the most likely, because he has had experience as stroke on the freshman eight. Judd is the football tackle, and plucky. He is very muscular. Bailey is a good oarsman. But it will be a month yet before the stroke is picked out. The usual staff of good coaches will be on hand during the season, including John Rogers, Captain of the '87 eight; Capt. Cowles, of the '86 crew; Percy Bolton, '86, S.; Capt. Sherwood Ives of the '93 crew, and Capt. Josh Hartwell of the '92 boat. Bob Cook will be on the deck of the Yale launch in time to put the finishing touches on the 'Varsity eight.

The second of the athletic departments to take up training are the candidates for the track athletic team. They have been called to the gymnasium to get in readiness for the season's work. The Yale team will meet Harvard early in May, the first big intercollegiate contest for 1895. The preliminary work this year, it is announced, will consist as usual of outdoor runs by the long-distance squads, while the other candidates will exercise in the gymnasium. The work will be comparatively light, in accordance with the system of training which will be pursued with regard to all the athletic teams this year.

Only eleven of last year's victorious team of fifty-three men are out of the college. Among the men who distinguished themselves for fine work in track athletics last year, and who have graduated, are the following: Morgan, the mile runner; Eaton, the hurdler; Capt. Lyman, of last year's team, a hurdler; Bunnell, the walker; Glenny, the great bicycle rider, and Hart and Rice, hurdlers.

Sanford, the sprinter, has recently entered the Yale Law School, but it is understood he is not to go into athletics this year. This will be a loss to Yale. The freshman class may be a contributing agency to the team. Capt. Hickok's team for '95 will have the following to begin with for the formation of the track team: Meidrich, bicycle rider; Allen Thompson, jumper; Kershaw, pole vaulter; Gillette, sprinter; Capt. Hickok, Chadwick, H. P. Cross, A. Brown, and C. Colt, who captured all the points in the shot and hammer contests in the Yale-Harvard games last year; Ashley Pond, sprinter; Cady, hurdler; Thrall, walker; Sheldon, broad jumper. This is regarded as a good beginning. Among the freshmen are Hickok, brother of the Captain of the team, and Bennett, son of Thomas G. Bennett, of the Yale corporation. Experts of the campus declare that the outlook in track athletics is very favorable to Yale this year.

The third athletic department to get under way will be that of the baseball nine. Capt. Rustin will call out candidates between Feb. 20 and Feb. 25. The members of last year's team will do very little work, and will not start in before March 1. No professional coach will be employed this season. The Southern trip of the ball nine will begin April 10, and will last one week. The members of last year's nine, including substitutes, who are still in college, are Carter, Greenway, Stephenson, Murphy, Rustin, Redington, Speer, Trudeau, Quinby, and Keator.

KNICKERBOCKERS BUSY AT WHIST

Have Challenged the Brooklyn Clubs to a Game.

Interest in whist among the members of the Knickerbocker Whist Club of this city is now at fever heat. The club has made some changes recently which have contributed largely to renewed activity in the game. Most important is the club's change of headquarters, which are now in the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street. The Knickerbockers have a fine, large, well-lighted and comfortably-furnished room on the ground floor, and every evening groups of enthusiastic players gather around the tables. The former home of the club was in the Hotel Wellington Annex, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The annual election of officers was held a few nights ago and resulted as follows: President—E. A. Smith, who has presided over the club ever since its organization, three years ago; Vice President—J. H. Magee; Secretary—S. D. Floyd; Treasurer—H. C. Skinner. The Card Committee, which arranges all outside tournaments of the club as well as special entertainments among the members, consists of T. E. Otis, Chairman; C. R. Watson, J. H. Magee, H. B. Newman, and T. P. Borden. The Membership Committee is made up of George S. Adams, S. D. Floyd, H. C. Skinner, Dr. W. E. Rounds, and G. B. Davis. The Trustees of the club are E. A. Smith, Dr. R. M. Cramer, J. H. Magee, C. R. Watson, and H. F. Homes.

The last few days have been quite active in tournaments, and the Knickerbockers have shown that they have lost none of their skill. Two fine matches have recently been played with the Orange Whist Club of New-Jersey. The first was played at Orange, twelve men on a side, and after a hard fight the result was a tie. A few days later the return match was played in the Knickerbocker rooms, at the St. Cloud Hotel, and the Jersey visitors were defeated by 6 points. The Knickerbocker team of twelve men consisted of J. L. Taylor and A. E. Taylor, Palmer and Magee, Watson and Cramer, Barnett and McIvore, Foster and Dickerman, and Adams and Greene.

A team of six men from the Knickerbockers also won a match from the North End Club of Newark, N. J., by 12 points. The victors were Otis and Van Arnim, Reid and Mulford, Magee and Vinton. The return match will be played in this city next Friday night, with twelve men on a side.

The Park Club of Plainfield, N. J., has just challenged the Knickerbockers, and preparations are being made to hold this tournament early in February. The Plainfields have some good whist men, and a lively contest is expected.

The Plainfields will probably enter most of their crack players composing their team in the New-Jersey Whist League tournament. This club and the Montclairs are now tied for the championship, each having lost but one game. The Montclair Club has also challenged, and tournaments are being arranged with the Continental Club of this city and the whist members of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, which is beginning to show some whist activity.

A whist contest against all Brooklyn is being arranged, the Knickerbockers' challenge having been accepted. Mr. T. E. Otis of the Knickerbockers and Mr. Roe of the Lincoln Club, Brooklyn, have charge of this matter for their respective cities, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for this tournament of 100 valliant whist men some time during the first or second week in February. There will really be two and possibly there matches, as the victory is to be given to the club, or city, winning two out of three games. The first contest will come off in Brooklyn, and the second, about the latter part of February, will be played in the St. Cloud Hotel.

Orange's Double Toboggan Slide.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—A novelty in the shape of a double toboggan slide, by which the exhilirating Winter sport may be enjoyed without the labor of walking back up the incline, has been built in East Orange from a point in front of the East Orange Cyclers' Clubhouse in Munn Avenue to Maple Avenue, a distance of 1,200 feet. There are practically two slides, one for east and the other for west bound tobogganers. The slides are two feet wide, with slanting side projections six inches high, and there are four hills down and up which the toboggans are carried by momentum. There is a comfortably-arranged waiting and warming room at each end of the slides.

New-Jersey Whist Association.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—The State Whist Association has elected these officers: President—T. E. Otis of the Orange Whist Club; Vice President—H. B. Newman of the New-Jersey Athletic Club; Secretary and Treasurer—L. D. Varian of the Orange Whist Club; Directors—Dr. James T. Chasey of the Long Branch Club, D. F. Reynolds of the Newark Club, and E. F. Weeks and D. Conger of the Elizabeth Athletic Club.

New Athletic Club at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—A new club, the St. Cloud Athletic Club, has been organized in West Orange, and a large building on the mountain has been secured and fitted up for a clubhouse. These officers have been elected: President—Frank Bennett; Vice President—M. Emmons; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. Condit.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.

Bowling.—Tourists vs. Columbia Cycle Club, at Paterson; Atalanta vs. Castle Point, at Newark; Bank Clerks' League, at Academy Alleys, East Fourteenth Street.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.

Bowling.—Union County vs. Tourist Cycle Club, at Rahway, N. J.; Brooklyn vs. Atalantas, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Bank Clerks' League, Academy Alleys, on East Fourteenth Street; Harlem Republican Club League tournament.

Minstrel show of Bushwick Wheelmen, at Arlon Hall, Wall Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League, at 198 Church Street.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Bowling.—Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at American Alleys, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the Excelsior Cycle Club, at 1,786 Broadway.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Association, at the South Brooklyn Wheelmen Clubhouse, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

Bowling.—Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Montauk Wheelmen, at 331 Bowery; Brooklyn interclub tournament.

Two Colleges at Odds.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—Henry C. Robinson of this city, has been selected as arbitrator by Yale University in the settlement of the controversy between the University and Storrs Agricultural College over the Morrill Fund of 1862, and the annual Government appropriations ordered by Congress in 1890, which were diverted by the State Legislature two years ago, from Yale to Storrs. Ex-Judge Dwight Loomis of the Supreme Court is the State arbiter. The third arbiter, who has been selected by Messrs. Robinson and Loomis, is Jeremiah Halsey of Norwich. Not far from $75,000 is involved at present in the contest.

THE TORREY BILL AGAIN

It Is Offered as a Substitute in the Senate.

LITTLE INTEREST IS MANIFESTED

Only a Few Senators Remain in the Chamber While the Subject Is Under Discussion—No Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Bankruptcy bill was taken up, after the morning hour, in the Senate, as the unfinished business, and Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) offered as a substitute for it the Torrey bill, with a few modifications.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) called for the reading of the substitute in full, and it was read—thus consuming over an hour's time.

The bill itself was then read and action had, seriatim, on the various amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee.

During the consideration of one of these amendments, while there were not more than a dozen Senators present, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) expressed his regret that more interest in it was not shown by Senators. He expressed a hope that before the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the amendments the Senator from Mississippi, in charge of the bill, (Mr. George,) would explain the bill and give his views on that subject.

Mr. George—Very well. I am very willing to do it.

Mr. George, in that connection, read from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of various State courts, to the effect that a national bankruptcy law suspended, ipse facto, all action under the insolvent laws of States.

At the close of Mr. George's speech the Bankruptcy bill went over without action.

The House bill known as the Commercial Travelers' act (allowing the issue of interchangeable five-thousand-mile railroad mileage tickets) was passed.

A Contest Dropped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, by a party vote, decided that it would take no further action in the Ady-Martin Kansas contested-election case, owing to the very short time Mr. Martin has to serve.

For Untaxed Antitoxine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) from the Ways and Means Committee, to-day reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass, the bill placing antitoxine on the free list.

The Appropriations Increased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—An amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, which was reported to the Senate late this afternoon, from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, carries an appropriation of $500,000 for the construction of a telegraph cable between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

Other amendments are:

For protecting the interests of the United States in Samoa, $6,000; Consul at Zanzibar, $2,000; Consul at Erzeroum increased from $1,500 to $2,000. Allowance for clerks at Consulates increased $840.

The increase over the amount fixed by the House is $509,340, and the bill now carries a total of $2,072,458.

HARTFORD'S NOTED RESIDENT

The Millionaire, Major Roland Mather, Who, Though Eighty-six Years of Age, Is Still Actively Engaged in Business.

HARTFORD, Conn., —The millionaire banker of this city, ex-Major Roland Mather of the Governor's Foot Guard, is rounding out eighty-six years of life in unusual strength and vitality. He is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who was with the Plymouth Colony in 1635. It is one of the interesting facts in the family histories of New-England Puritans that the only grandchildren of this aged representative of the Mathers is the wife of a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker, the founder of the Connecticut colony.

Ex-Major Mather was born in Westfield, Mass., which has furnished Hartford with some of its leading citizens. Within the last half dozen years the two foremost men in the Town and Municipal Governments of Hartford were natives of Westfield. They were Mayor John G. Root and the first Selectman of the town, George W. Fowler, both holding the highest offices in the gift of the town and city simultaneously for two years.

Ex-Major Mather came here from Massachusetts in 1828. Seven years afterward he was placed at the head of the Governor's Foot Guard, the crack military command then, as now, of the city. This makes him the ranking officer of the guard in the State. He was in partnership with the famous London banker, Junius S. Morgan, and has amassed one of the largest fortunes in this city. His personal benefactions have been extensive and generous. He belongs to the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell's church, and is one of its leading supporters. His subscription toward the completion of the edifice was $20,000. His name was down for $10,000 in behalf of the Hartford Free Public Library. The Plymouth Monument, which was completed a few years ago, commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims, was an enterprise of great interest to him, and the figure of Education, offsetting the Massachusetts figure of Morality, was one of his gifts. He also gave the marble tablet representing the signing of the compact in the Mayflower as the companion piece to the Connecticut tablet, which was given by the General Assembly of the State. This tablet represented the departure of the Pilgrims from Delft Haven.

He is still daily engaged in business in this city, and holds positions of trust and responsibility. He is the Commissioner and Treasurer of the fund for the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which was derived from the sale of public lands voted to the institution by Congress in the days of Henry Clay. The only offspring of Major Mather is the wife of Dr. Turner of Philadelphia, and his only grandchild is Mrs. Edward W. Hooker of this city. Mr. Mather has persistently abstained from holding public office. He is a man of great modesty of character, and is held in universal admiration and esteem in this community.

An Increase in Savings.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 29.—For the first time in several years the annual report of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank shows an increase in the number of deposits over the number of withdrawals. The total number of deposits received in 1894 was 16,151, and the total number of payments to depositors was 16,090. The sum of $1,376,076.88 was received from depositors and $1,347,252.49 was withdrawn. The average amount of each account is $414.72.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rondout, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Rowland Smalley of Rifton is a prisoner in the Kingston Jail charged with mayhem. Dec. 20, during a fight at Rifton, Smalley nearly bit a thumb from the hand of Frank B. Eckert. Eckert is now critically ill with blood poisoning.

Washington, Jan. 29.—When the Criminal Court convened this morning for the trial of Capt. Howgate, one of the jurors failed to appear, on account of illness, and the case was postponed.

Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 29.—Fred Root, aged twenty-five years, son of E. T. Root, shot and killed himself this morning. Ill health is asigned as the cause of the shooting.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Patrick Shields, one of the seamen on the United States cruiser Baltimore, who was attacked by a mob in Valparaiso, Chile, and who brought suit for $60,000 damages, against the Government of Chile, was found drowned in a pool of water in West Oakland this morning. It is thought he fell in while under the influence of liquor.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME SIGNS OF BUSINESS AMONG THE BROKERS.

Little of Note Attends the Public Offerings—The Auction Sales Set for To-day.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold, for Alexander Brothers, the two three-story store and studio buildings 111 and 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, 40 by 100, at $70,000.

The Norton estate has sold to Samuel Klein, at $16,000, the two-story brick store building 195 Lexington Avenue, 21.9 by 40.

The Cromwell estate has sold, for improvement, the property at 217 to 223 West Thirtieth Street, 50 by 100, with four three-story brick buildings, at $31,500.

Mr. J. B. Gillies has sold, to A. Milne, at $25,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 132 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 53 by 100.

Mr. William Buhler has sold, to Joseph Heidelberg, the four-story dwelling 55 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Stories are again circulated that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer intends erecting a twenty-story office building at the corner of Ann Street and Broadway, and also a twelve-story store and lofts building at the southern end of the plot where the Metropolitan Hotel now stands. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided on. The hotel property has been for some time in the hands of brokers for sale, in portions to suit.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $10,600, to Martin J. Klug, the three-story frame tenement, with store, on the southeast side of College Avenue, 105 feet north of Powell Place, 35 by 95.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, under foreclosure, at $37,500, to G. A. Preuss, the four-story brick dwelling 31 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 460 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 97.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $16,875, to the plaintiff, Albert L. Foss, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 415 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 343 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, under foreclosure, at $8,000, to Harriet Overheiser, the three-story brick tenement 536 West Fifty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $27,000, to Henry W. Kennedy, a party in interest, the four-story brick dwelling 28 West Seventy-first Street, south side, 337 feet west of Central Park west, 17 by 100.5.

In the Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street, Mr. George R. Read offered at auction the property at 212 West Fifty-seventh Street, extending through to 213 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 200.10, with four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on Fifty-ninth Street and three-story stable on Fifty-eighth Street. No bid was received, and the property was withdrawn. Subsequently two offers were made for it at Mr. Read's office.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.11, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,250; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, auction sale, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, William B. Bristow, referee, 405, 407, and 409 West Forty-first Street, north side, beginning 115.10 feet west of Ninth Avenue, three four-story brick tenements, respectively 28.1¾, 27.11½, and 28.1¾ by 98.9. Due on judgments, on 405 and 407, $22,880; on 409, $11,600.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 334 Water Street, north side, 305 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 18.9¾ by 66.11 by 19 by 67.4½, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $6,725.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Elliot Sandford, referee, five parcels, as follows: 527 and 529 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, beginning 350 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, two three-story frame tenements, with stores, and frame buildings in rear; also, 531 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9; three-story frame tenement, with store, and four-story brick tenement in rear; also, 544 and 546 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 75 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 98.9, with frame buildings in front and buildings in rear.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lloyd McKim Garrison, referee, four lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100, with frame buildings. Due on judgment, $9,700.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 305 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,110.

At 59 Liberty Street,—By Richard M. Montgomery, auction sale, 224 to 232 Canal Street, and 118 to 126 Walker Street, forming junction of the two streets, seven-story brick building covering plot 23.5 by 130.5 by 56.4 by 128.8.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Pier 27 North River, foot Barclay Street, iron, water, tank, and trestle, by New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; cost, $600.

River Avenue, east side, 187 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, three-story brick tenement, by Kate Hauck of 348 West Thirty-ninth Street; cost, $4,700.

One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, seven five-story brick flats, by Richard W. Hawke; cost, $168,000.

One Hundredth Street 345.4 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Philip Braender of 15 East Ninety-third Street; cost, $36,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 300 feet east of Willis Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Samuel B. Ogden of 103 Madison Avenue; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 133 and 131 West Eighteenth Street, by Thomas B. Kerr, alterations to five-story brick factory and office; cost, $350.

No. 138 West Forty-second Street, by John Boyd estate, alterations to office, four-story brick building; cost, $500.

Nos. 38 and 40 North Moore Street, by Daniel O. Archer, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $400.

Northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, by Maggie C. Smith, alterations to five-story brick flat and store; cost, $20,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Register Hinrichs will sell, in Judge Neu's courtroom, in the City Hall, Brooklyn, beginning at 2 P. M. to-day, pieces of property for arrears of taxes, in the Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards.

Mr. P. J. Grace has sold, for Sarah H. Norris, to Mary W. Veeder, at $2,500, the three-story brick building, with store, 300 Hudson Avenue, 21 by about 36. For Mary T. Denike, to Henrietta M. Smith, at $6,250, he has sold the two-and-one-half story frame dwelling 317 Jay Street, 20 by 107. For the Johnson estate, to James H. Shanley, at $7,300, he has sold the three-story brick dwelling 338 Jay Street, 20 by 100.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, to N. Park Collin, plaintiff, at $5,000, the three-story frame building 363 Central Avenue, 20 by 80. To William D. Berrian, plaintiff, at $5,000, he sold the three-story brownstone dwelling 133 Jefferson Avenue, 20 by 100. To Marshall C. Lefferts, plaintiff, at $4,500, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 47 Cambridge Place, 14 by 100. To Ellen Tamelty, at $1,500, he sold the two-story frame house 1,956½ Atlantic Avenue, about 17 by 48. To Oscar J. Maigne, plaintiff, at $2,500, he sold the two-story and basement frame dwelling 32 Gunther Place, 16.6 by 80. To Jacob Roller, plaintiff, at $2,050, he sold the two-and-one-half-story frame building, with store, 258 Vermont Avenue, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fourth Avenue, east side, 20 feet south of Fifty-third Street, two four-story brick flats, for three families and stores, 20 by 55, $5,000 each; Stephen C. Halstead, owner.

Pacific Street, Nos. 222 and 224, south side, 200 feet south of Court Street, two five-story brick flats, eleven families in one, ten in the other, 27.6 by 63, $10,000 each; J. Edward Damerel, owner.

Bay Tenth Street, northwest side, 100 feet southwest of Benson Avenue, five two-story detached frame dwellings, 18.8 by 30.8 each; Recka Arnold, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

133D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Francis M. Wilmurt to Cora W. Trow $1

111TH AV, s e corner of 172d St, 95x175; James Punnett to Fanny S. and Ernest H. Crosby 1

141ST ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Michael Ryan to Julia Ryan 1

77TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25 x102.2; Nannette and Aaron Weill... 20,000

77TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Moses K. Wallach and another to Nannette and Aaron Weill 26,500

93D ST, 225 and 223 East; Elizabeth N. Navy and others to George Ehret 37,500

78TH ST, s s, 163.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 17x102.2; Clarence F. True to Mary L. Trippe 1

3D ST, 88 West; John B. Ireland and wife to John De C. Ireland..... 1

3D ST, 91, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20 x48.1; Samuel Greenfield and another to Rachel Nachtigall..... 10,000

12TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 120.5x irregular; Emily W. and George C. Hollister to Granger A. Hollister 1

4TH AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 27th St, 16.5x100; trustees of Henrietta Blockus to Leonard R. Kerr..... 25,000

38TH ST, 15 East; Charles L. Hadley, executor of William A. Martin, to Andrew H. Smith 60,000

17TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 22.6 x92; Mary Stappers to Peter G. Stappers 1

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gunhill Road, 25x100; Agnes Fahy to Adele I. Humphreys..... 1

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gunhill Road, 34x100; same to same.. 1

FULTON AV, w s, 221.7 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x100; John Grish and wife to Francis and Della A. Ludford 1,750

169TH ST, s s, 221.9 ft n e of Franklin Av, 31.7x77x irregular; Marie M. Mantel to Pauline W. Goeltz.. 2,800

BROADWAY, e s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; William P. Hutchings to Kate Hutchings 1

BOSTON AV, n w s, adjoining Baptist Church lot, 152.11 to Vyse Av x149.6x77x28x58.9; Charles Noble and wife to Aymar Embury..... 1

FORDHAM, or North 3d, Av, s w corner of 171st St, 50.1x97.3x50x100; Reine Meyer to Emil Meyer..... 1

175TH ST, s s, 47 ft e of Franklin Av, 50x100; Annie and Malachi Kelly to Frank P. Lockwood..... 4,000

WAVERLY ST, or Tremont Av, n s, 50 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x100; Asher Simon to David L. Feder..... 6,500

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, 112x30x56x85x159; John T. Kelly and others to Catharine Kelly 4

CENTRAL AV, s e s, Lot 67, map of Monterey, 50x102.6x50x103; Leopold Jonas to Charles Haeussler..... 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

BRADY, Lavinia A., to Harry Held; 75 East 115th St, note..... $365

BRENNAN, Margaret A., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 9th Av and 92d St, 1 year..... 90,000

BILLINGS, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 453 and 455 Broome St, 3 years..... 130,000

CAULIFIELD, Ellen F., and another to A. H. Hudson; s e corner of Madison Av and Waverly St, 3 years..... 9,000

DETMOLD, William L., and wife to A. M. Romaine; s w corner of Lexington Av and 26th St, 1 year.. 10,000

DENNIS, George C., to H. P. Bartlett; s s of 73d St, 31 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 1,000

DETMOLD, William L., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of Bond St, Lot 24, map of property of William Israel, 1 year.. 20,000

EISLER, Katharine, and another to Julius Janowitz; e s of 2d Av, 20 ft s of 65th St, 1 year..... 100

FEDER, David L., to Asher Simon; n s of Tremont Av, 50 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year..... 3,500

HUMPHREYS, Adele L, and another to Mary Curran; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 5 years.. 3,200

SAME to George M. Miller, as trustee; e s of Perry Av, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 5 years..... 3,600

KERR, Leonard R., to John C. Blockhaus and others, trustees; e s of 4th Av, s of 27th St, 3 years..... 9,000

KELLY, Annie, to F. P. Lockwood; s s of Taylor St, 148 ft w of Old, w s of Madison Av, 1 year..... 615

LUDFORD, Francis, and another, to John Grish; w s of Fulton Av, 221.8 ft n of Pelham Av, 1 year..... 300

LEHMAN, Joseph, and others to Rose L. Smith; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 118th St, 1 year... 15,000

O'BRIEN, Annie T., and others, to Ellen Murphy; e s of 32d St, 349.10 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 2,500

PICKENS, Robert, and wife to E. T. Townsend; Lot 241, map of Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,500

SMITH, Andrew H., to Charles L. Hadley, executor; 15 East 38th St, 1 year 5,000

SAME to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 15 East 38th St, 3 years..... 45,000

THATCHER, Adeline, and another to Eliza Hudson; s s 19th St, 212.2 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 1,500

TRUDEAU, Hannah W., to Daniel Ryer; n w s of Franklin Av, Lot 126, map of Morrisania, 3 years... 2,000

TRIPPE, Mary L., to C. F. True; s s of 78th St, 163.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 1 year..... 5,000

TOMPKINS, Eliza M., to A. M. Strebeigh and another, executrix; n s of 33d St, 91 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 5,000

WEILL, Nannette, and another to M. K. Wallach and another; 405 East 77th St, installments..... 4,200

BROOKLYN Wharf and Warehouse Company to United States Mortgage Company, as trustee; n e corner of Water and Dock Sts, all store and leasehold property, bonds 17,500,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERG, Gustav, and another, guardian, to Katharina Haug..... $1

BACH, Lewis Z., to A. L. Mordecai.. 100

CHASE, Frank H., to A. E. Chase.. 1

COPELAND, Henry C., to William W. Edwards..... 1,000

GARRETSON, Lenore H., to Mary E. Runk 1,000

GOTTLIEB, Sigmund, to M. B. De Witt 200

HENNESSY, Mary E., administratrix, to John H. Hennessy..... 3,571

JONES, John K., to Morris Mayer.. 10,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to August Limbert, trustee..... 17,101

MITCHELL, Roderick B., Jr., to Sarah F. McGregor 200

TODD Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two mortgages)..... 2

TRUE, Clarence F., to F. M. Jencks. 1

TREADWELL, John H., as trustee, to George Hewlett 2,100

TITLE Guarantee and Trust Company to Emile Hartzig..... 7,500

VAN TASSEL, Isaac G., to M. E. Braun 900

ZIMMERMANN, Paul, to Alexander Buchanan 1

Recorded Leases.

CAVANAGH, John L., to Cavanagh, Sandford & Co.; 16 West 23d St, 11 1-6 years..... $14,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., to Abraham Quackenbush to Francis Munz; store, &c., 214 7th Av, 5 years..... 1,500

O'DONOHUE, John V., to Frank S. and Cyrus D. Jones; 3 years..... 2,500

KIRBY, James V., agent, to John M. Luning; 115 East 29th St, 3 years 900

TRUSTEES of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to William Dehnold; s s of 9th St, 227.6 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11, 21 years..... 500

WILLIAMS, John M., agent, to Daniel McLaughlin; 128 Leroy St, 5 years 1,800

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Isaac Brinn; 20 Broad St, second floor, 3 years..... 1,100

SACKETT, Sarah E., and others to John Ruddell and another, executors of George Ruddell; e s of 3d Av, 80 ft s of 61st St, 20x96, 21 years 780

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, and 24th St, s w corner; 24th St, s s, 97.1 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11 ft front; Ellen A. Harrigan against Thomas F. Mulvany, (notice of attachment.)

FAIRMOUNT AV and Grove St, n e corner, westerly half of Lot 36; Anna J. Heath against Marcella Pierce and others, (partition.)

122D ST, w s

GOOD WORK WITH SNOW

Col. Waring's Achievements Favorably Commented Upon.

MANY MEN WERE SENT OUT EARLY

Some Want Fifth Avenue Cleared and Others Do Not — Police More Careful—To Try Melting Machines.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, had a chance yesterday to show what his department could accomplish in the way of removing snow from the streets.

The machinery of the department was put in operation at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and in less than three hours 1,955 extra men were distributed through the city, sweeping crossings and piling up the snow in the principal streets ready to be carted away.

The force of extra men working in the streets late yesterday afternoon numbered about 2,600 men. The total force at work, including the regular employes, was nearly 3,800 men.

The work of hauling the snow away was also begun at once in the down-town streets, where the carts could be used to advantage.

The snow had been removed from Park Row in the vicinity of the Post Office by 1 P. M., and when night came most of the snow in Park Row, from Broadway to Chatham Square, had been carted away.

Chambers Street had also been cleaned from Broadway to Park Row. The snow had been carted from Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fortieth Streets, and from Third Avenue, from the Harlem River Bridge to One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Large quantities of snow had also been hauled from the Bowery and other important streets. In all the ferry streets the snow was piled up early in the day, and most of it was carted away last night. In Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and nearly all the main avenues and streets the snow had been piled up before the day closed.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring did not reach his office, in the Criminal Court Building, until noon. He was out, however, by 6 o'clock in the morning, driving to the sub-stations of the department, giving orders and seeing that the gangs of men were being sent out promptly.

He had been warned Monday afternoon by Elias B. Dunn, observer and local forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, that a snowstorm was coming, so that he was able to get everything in readiness.

Heads of the department were notified to prepare for work. They responded promptly.

Col. Waring was not handicapped about getting men, a large number having registered during the preceding storms. Additional men were registered at Superintendent William Robbins's office, in the basement of the Criminal Court Building, and at the nine other stations.

Col. Waring's aim was, so far as possible, to have the work of getting men and putting them to work removed from the Criminal Court Building. Each sub-station was in charge of a District Superintendent and a registering clerk.

Notwithstanding Col. Waring's efforts, however, a large crowd of laborers hung about the front steps of the Criminal Court Building all day, to the annnoyance of the city officials who have offices there.

One of the busiest men in the department was Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Charles K. Moore. He was on hand early and spent a good share of the day in the streets.

The work of cleaning away the snow in Fifth Avenue was not begun until afternoon.

"It puzzles us to know what to do with Fifth Avenue," Mr. Moore said. "Some persons write to us asking why we are not clearing the snow away. Then letters come from others asking what we mean by removing the snow. The latter class wishes a chance to get out the sleighs."

The fall of snow as registered by Mr. Dunn was three and four-tenths inches. Most of it fell during the night. It stopped snowing a while in the morning, but began again during the forenoon, and added three-fourths of an inch more. This additional fall made it necessary for the department to put men at work in the streets that had been cleared before.

The weather began to clear before noon, and at 2 o'clock the sun was shining.

The police force co-operated with the Street-Cleaning Department, and took more pains than usual in enforcing the rules about sidewalks.

Commissioner Waring said last evening that he did not really consider this a snowstorm.

"A storm may come along," he added, "that will beat me badly before the Winter is over."

There was a great deal of favorable comment about the promptness with which the street crossings were swept in the morning.

Superintendent Robbins said last evening that the work would be carried right on, unless a thaw came, until the snow had been carted from all the streets in the city.

Experiments will be made this afternoon at 1 o'clock with two snow-melting machines, propelled by steam. Each carries a crew of fourteen men. The machines gather up the snow, and the crew shovels it into a vat, through which burning naphtha is passed. The water from the melting snow is discharged into the gutters. The machine will be tried in Waverley Place and Fifth Avenue.

The manufacturers claim the machine can do the work of seventy-five carts.

Commissioner Waring met by appointment at his office yesterday afternoon delegates from twelve societies of New-York that desire to assist him in cleaning the streets.

The Street-Cleaning Department is divided into ten districts, and to each society a certain district or certain districts were assigned. The districts are to be under the special care and inspection of the societies to which they were assigned.

Representatives of the following societies were present: University Settlement, Federation of East Side Workers, Good Government Club A, Ladies' Health Protective Association, sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy, East End Improvement Association of the Twenty-second Assembly District, under the auspices of the University Settlement; College Settlement, Sanitary Aid Society, City Improvement Society, West End Association, the City Club, and the Civic League.

Reports are to be made to the department frequently, and there will be monthly meetings for the discussion of general schemes of improvement.

"This movement is certain to secure to the city the advantage of a very large, intelligent, and zealous corps of volunteer, but well-organized, Inspectors," Commissioner Waring said last evening.

The City Improvement Society will render assistance in all parts of the city.

The ten dumping scows that were stranded in Rockaway Bay last week were all floated again yesterday morning.

The two dumping scows that went ashore Saturday were also floated.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which met yesterday, had allowed $40,000 for the removal of snow and ice for this year in its arrangement of the final budget for 1895. Of this amount ex-Commissioner Andrews used up $31,000. Other bills reduced the amount to $7,000, and the snowstorms that have occurred since Col. Waring took office absorbed that.

Col. Waring yesterday obtained a transfer of $18,000 from his sweeping account to his account for the removal of snow and ice. There was no opposition to this.

Col. Waring notified the board that the Barney Dumping Boat Company threatened to discontinue its service to the city unless its bill of $30,000 for services since Nov. 15 was paid within two or three days, because, otherwise, it would not have funds enough on hand to continue.

The Controller pointed out that the company had raised its price of boats from $17 to $23, and then, again, to $30 a day.

Both Controller Fitch and President Barker of the Tax Department thought the company was trying to compel the city to buy its boats at about three times the value fixed by the company itself in returns to the Tax Department.

Col. Waring pointed out that just at this time the boats were necessary, and it was decided to pay the company $20,000 on account. Corporation Counsel Clark, President Barker, and Controller Fitch will investigate the whole subject.

JUDGE LONG'S REDUCED PENSION

Commissioner Lochren Ordered by the Court to Revoke His Order Making the Reduction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Bradley, one of the Justices of the District Supreme Court, to-day rendered an opinion granting a mandamus to compel William Lochren, Commissioner of Pensions, to revoke his order reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long of the Michigan Supreme Court from $72 to $50 per month. The opinion is similar to that delivered by Judge Bradley in the same case in January, 1894. A mandamus was then issued against the reduction of Judge Long's pension to $50 a month, but, on account of an error in the proceedings, and the act of Dec. 23, 1893, prescribing certain forms of notice in cases of reduction, the pension had been restored, and there remained no issue except that of costs.

A little later a suit was brought in equity against the Commissioner, asking an injunction prohibiting the reduction of the pension, in which the same law was involved. This case was also decided (by Judge Cox) in favor of Judge Long, because the notice of reduction given was not thirty days, as required by law. In the matter of law, however, Judge Cox decided contrary to Judge Bradley's decision of last January.

On account of the technicality in the notice given, the case was not clear enough to take to the Court of Appeals, and another petition for a writ of mandamus was filed. This is the case in which Judge Bradley rendered his decision to-day.

Judge Bradley says he feels strengthened in the views to which Judge Cox could not agree, and makes several suggestions, additional to those in his original opinion. These are that Commissioner Tanner's issuance of a certificate giving Judge Long a pension of $72 per month was justified by law and by the pensioner's disability; that Commissioner Lochren had no power to review and reverse the action of his predecessor upon the same state of facts for alleged error in judgment, and no power to change Judge Long's status on the pension rolls, and that Commissioner Lochren, having no discretion in the matter, the court has a right to command the Commissioner to revoke his order reducing the pension.

Secretary Hoke Smith was made a party to the action with Commissioner Lochren, but Judge Bradley dismissed the petition as to him, holding that no function was performed by him in the revocation of the pension certificate, and that no act is essential to be performed by him to restore Judge Long to his right. The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeals.

$50,000 for Police Pension Fund.

Treasurer Kerwin reported at the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday that there was a balance of $50,000 from unexpended salaries of last year. The amount was paid into the pension fund.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Foundling."—The play of this title, which Charles Frohman is to present in Chicago Feb. 11, and in Hoyt's Theatre, this city, Feb. 25, is a farce-comedy, and its production has been delayed until now because Mr. Frohman was unable to secure a music hall artist who could play the part of Little Tricky Maybud. The story revolves around the efforts of a young man to supply himself with a mother, and before he gets through he has several of those near relatives. Cissy Fitzgerald will not only do her dance, but will play a comedy rôle, and the announcement of her engagement has already resulted in a flood of mail orders for seats and boxes for the opening performance. Miss Fitzgerald will not be ready for her part at the opening in Chicago, as the company is already too far advanced in rehearsals for her to catch up with it. She will dance in Chicago, however, from the beginning, and before the play comes to New-York she will be acting the part of Maybud. Mr. Frohman has secured Miss Fitzgerald through the courtesy of George Edwardes of the Gaity Theatre, London, all legal difficulties between the manager and the dancer having been amicably adjudicated.

—The Theatrical Exchange.—The American Theatrical Exchange, which is the headquarters of nearly all the out-of-town managers when in this city, has found its quarters at No. 1,180 Broadway too restricted to accommodate its patrons properly. It has secured an entire floor of the Abbey Theatre Building, and will move into its new home this week. Abbey's has become a favorite building for theatrical offices, Jacob Laite, Francis Wilson, and several other theatrical people maintain permanent New-York offices in the structure, and now the occupancy of the exchange will make it practically the centre of the theatrical business of the country.

—Gillette in a New Rôle.—That William Gillette is an energetic actor and author is demonstrated by the fact that while playing in his farce, "Too Much Johnson," at the Standard, he finds time to work on a new play. That he is a man of nerve as well is shown by his undertaking to design a souvenir for the one-hundredth performance of his farce. The ordinary man would quail before such a task in these days, when every possible novelty in the way of a souvenir would seem to have been discovered and utilized.

—Richard Mansfield Ill.—Richard Mansfield was to appear at the Capitol Theatre in Little Rock, Ark., Monday night, in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but was forced to cancel the engagement on account of illness. While playing in Dallas, Ark., Mr. Mansfield contracted a severe cold, which developed into an ulcerated sore throat, and he is likely to be unable to appear publicly for some time to come.

—A Novelty in "Rob Roy."—A novelty will be introduced in "Rob Roy" at the Herald Square Theatre to-night, in celebration of "Scottish Night." Many Scottish societies of this city and Brooklyn will be present, and the Highland Guards of the Caledonia Club will attend in a body, in full Highland costume. During the second act the guards will introduce their unique drill in the opera.

—Each to Head a Company.—When Hallen and Hart separate at the close of the present season, neither will retire from the stage. Mr. Hallen is already organizing a company for next season, to be called Hallen's comedians, and Mr. Hart has a new farce-comedy called "A Gay Old Boy," which he will present with himself in the leading character.

—Russitano in "Carmen."—Jean De Reszke will not be able to appear in "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night, on account of illness. His place in the cast will be taken by Signor Russitano. M. De Reszke has assured the management that, with a copule of days' rest, he will be able to appear in the cast of "Manon" on Friday night.

—American Theatre.—Seats may now be secured three weeks in advance for "The District Attorney" at the American. This meritorious American play has made one of the most pronounced successes of the present season, and Manager French anticipates for it a long run.

TO GET RID OF TRAMPS

Experienced Men Assert It Can Be Done Within Thirty Days.

PLAN SUGGESTED TO MAYOR STRONG

Mr. Kellogg Would Take from Police Justices and Sergeants All Power of Discretion Regarding Vagrants.

How can this city rid itself of the irrepressible and irresponsible tramp?

This is a question that Mayor Strong is asked to decide now, just as were his predecessors in office for the last ten years.

Mayors Grant and Gilroy pigeonholed correspondence on the subject from the Charity Organization Society and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. They preferred to let the police settle the matter in the best way they could under the laws governing the disposition of the destitute and homeless.

Men interested in organized charities, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, want to take the power of discretion in prosecuting homeless men entirely away from the Police Sergeants, and even from the Police Justices.

They claim that if this course is pursued, and the police authorities are compelled to send, without discretion, every applicant for a night's lodging at the city's expense to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, this town could be rid of the tramp and the street beggar nuisance within thirty days.

This radical plan is urged in a letter that Mayor Strong received yesterday from Secretary Kellogg of the Charity Organization Society.

Mr. Kellogg set forth that New-York is overrun with tramps from neighboring States, such as Connecticut, for instance, where a convicted tramp is promptly sent to State prison. These men gravitate to this city because it is easier to beg here than anywhere else, and because it is possible to get more free food with money spent for drink here than anywhere else in the country this side of Chicago.

What Mr. Kellogg asks of Mayor Strong is that the Superintendent of Police be instructed to give orders compelling the Police Sergeants to send every man and woman who applies for a night's shelter to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and that the Police Justices follow the same rule when the vagrants are brought into court. He contends that there should be absolutely no discretion.

In conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, Mr. Kellogg enlarged to some extent upon the recommendations made in his letter.

"If Mayor Strong does what is asked of him by all persons interested in true charity," he said, "there will be no police discretion as to the disposition of vagrants exercised in the station houses or in the courts. This is not a new question. We have asked the same thing of Mayor Strong's predecessors.

"So far as applications to organized charities are concerned, there is not so much distress this Winter as there was last Winter. There are not nearly so many applicants for relief. This is due to the fact that 'old rounders' are making use of other channels for getting food and shelter—I mean the numerous organizations about town that furnish free meals and free lodgings to all applicants in the name of charity.

"Without in any way impugning the motives of these organizations, I am convinced that they do more harm than good, and make it possible for vagrants, whom the police do not choose to prosecute under the Homeless and Destitute act, to increase the army of beggars in the streets.

"Most of these tramps do not belong in New-York. They come here because they are driven out of the communities where they do belong. Every applicant for help who comes to the Charity Organization Society is given a card referring him to Mr. William Blake, in the Department of Charities and Correction. He can spot the professional beggar at a glance, as a jeweler can detect spurious gold or gems. Long experience has enabled him to do this.

"You will be surprised to learn that the old rounders never avail themselves of these tickets at all. They destroy them and seek relief at some of the missions I have referred to, where they are not known. There are nearly 500 permanent tramps in this city who live from month to month in this way.

"The first cold wave sends them to the station houses or to Bellevue Hospital, looking for shelter. They are released by the police next morning, and start off begging again. If they have good luck, and do not spend all the money given them for drink, they may save 15 cents for a night's lodging. But they keep going the rounds all the time.

"This nuisance of herding professional tramps in station houses has been denounced for years by Grand Juries, by the Board of Health, and by the Academy of Medicine, but without result. I am in hopes that we shall be able to induce Mayor Strong to view the subject in its true light.

"Some people," continued Mr. Kellogg, "may think that I am heartless in denouncing the various missions for feeding hungry men. But they do not understand the situation as I understand it.

"I cannot do better than quote from Gen. Booth's last report, which has just been published in London. He says the most hopeless cases of graded pauperism are the men who wander about from mission to mission, ostensibly to listen to goody-goody sermons, [that is his own expression,] but really to get food and shelter without giving anything in return for it. Why, you might as well talk to the side of the Palisades as to talk to those men.

"It is our ultimate purpose to establish a sort of industrial farm, somewhere on Long Island, perhaps, where these tramps may be retained a year or two under a thorough course of industrial training, and be made of some use to the community.

"But all that is in the future. If the Mayor will only use his influence to carry out the suggestions made in my letter I feel confident that in a month or two we could clear this city of the professional tramp and beggar.

"If you will see Commissioner Porter, President of the Board of Charities and Correction, I feel quite confident that he will agree in all that I have said."

The reporter found this prediction true. In fact, Commissioner Porter was willing to go even further than the Secretary for the Organized Charities. He said that by taking all discretion away from Police Sergeants and Police Justices in the prosecution of vagrants; in fact, by strictly enforcing the law which permits of no such discretion, this city would be rid in thirty days of an army of homeless beggars who do not belong in New-York, and who are simply driven here because they are not allowed to remain anywhere else without being sent to jail.

"I wrote to Mayor Gilroy on this subject in February of last year," said Mr. Porter. "Here is an extract from my letter, which, I believe, has never been published:"

The subject of the establishment of municipal lodging houses has been discussed on one or more public occasions other than the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in the years when the appropriation was asked for, and this board takes the ground that the persons admitted to the station houses as night lodgers make a confession of destitution, and can be taken on the following morning before a Police Justice and charged with being destitute and homeless; that it then becomes the duty of the Police Justice to commit them to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

When committed to the care of this department, one of the Commissioners, on his daily visit to the prisons, examines all such cases, to ascertain whether they belong in this city and county, or have a right to become a charge upon it.

Those having this right are at once sent to the workhouse, for terms varying from one to six months, and those not belonging to the city (and the board believes that a large proportion of the station house lodgers belong to this latter class) are referred to our Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, who examines them as to the circumstances of their being in the city, and where they really live, and some few are returned to their homes by us, but the larger portion are taken to the State almshouse at Flatbush, where their cases are disposed of by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who visits this city at stated intervals for the purpose.

While we recognize the kindly sentiments and philanthropic endeavor of the gentlemen and ladies interested in the establishment of municipal lodging houses, we are inclined to believe that a trial of our method, and not for a very long period, would reduce the number of applicants for night lodgings at the station houses to almost nothing.

"That letter," said Commissioner Porter, "contains the same suggestion that Secretary Kellogg has made to Mayor Strong. But it seems almost impossible to make the police comply with the law. The Sergeants let vagrants go or take them to court, as they see fit.

"If they will send them to us we can and will take care of them, despite the fact that our workhouse is already overcrowded. The main thing will be to get these fellows from out of town back where they belong. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that two-thirds of the beggars and tramps in New-York this Winter are men who were not born here, never lived here, and have little or no claim on our public charity.

"It would be a comparatively simple matter to take care of the poor that belong in New-York. These outsiders thoroughly understand how to work the missions that give free food and lodgings to chance comers. Then if they can beg 10 cents occasionally, they are all right. I have known men to get along for four months in this way without doing any work, and they never wanted for a meal or a comfortable place to sleep.

"If the Police Justices would commit every vagrant to prison until we were ready to dispose of him, there would be fewer tramps. One of the Commissioners visits the prisons every day, except Sunday, purposely to talk to these fellows. If a man does not belong in this town and there is no reason why we should take care of him, we send him to the State almshouse at Flatbush.

"That is the place for him. If he does belong in this city, we send him to the workhouse or some other institution and keep him busy until he can give us satisfactory assurance that he will be able to support himself. There are, of course, some cases in which we find a capable man really down on his luck, and we usually find money to send such a man to his friends. It is easy to tell deserving cases.

"The "rounders" do not go to the workhouse. It frightens them when someone to whom they apply for help tells them to go to the Commissioners of Charities.

"Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who takes a great interest in this subject, admitted this fact to me the other day. She said that if more vagrants could be induced to come here for assistance, instead of wandering around to the various missions, there would be fewer of them. I am reluctant to find fault with benevolent people who furnish the missions money to buy food for the hungry, but I do insist that the result is to increase, and not decrease, the army of vagrants.

"We have 18,476 people under the care of this board at the present moment. I do not think the distress is so widespread as it was last Winter. At all events, not so many people have applied for assistance through this department."

Superintendent Blake was emphatic in his declaration of belief that the numerous missions that give food and shelter indiscriminately to all applicants were productive of positive harm in increasing the number of tramps. He related, with much detail, an incident where a clergyman came to him to ask his assistance in getting a part of an appropriation at the disposal of the Mayor for the relief of the poor.

"We feed 100 hungry men a day," said the clergyman.

"Bring them here and let me see them," was Mr. Blake's response.

In a day or two the clergyman turned up with forty men. Mr. Blake found, in ten minutes' examination, that they were all "rounders," who carefully kept out of the reach of the Board of Charities, but by working the private missions to advantage never went without a meal or a place to sleep. The clergyman never called again with the other sixty.

"Seven-eighths of the people who apply for shelter at the station houses and at Bellevue Hospital," said Mr. Blake, "are people who do not want to be taken care of at the public's expense. They will tell you that they have homes, or that friends will take care of them. All of them promise never under any circumstances to apply for lodgings again. We do lose sight of them for a time, but they always turn up somewhere. Many of them manage to earn or beg 50 cents a day, but they will spend it for drink and take their chances of shelter at the station houses, so long as they feel assured that the police will let them go the next morning. The only thing they dread is getting sent to the workhouse. The only way to decrease the number of tramps and beggars is, in my opinion, to compel the police to enforce the law respecting vagrants."

The agitation that is going on just now on this subject appears to have reached Police Headquarters. The Police Commissioners, at a meeting yesterday, directed Superintendent Byrnes to enforce Rule 147 of the department, under which the precinct police are compelled to make prisoners of habitual station-house lodgers and vagrants, and arraign them in court.

Ran into an Electric Storm.

Capt. Percey of the steamship El Dorado, which arrived from New-Orleans late Monday night, reported yesterday that his vessel encountered in the Florida Straits on Jan. 24 an electrical storm, which lasted for twelve hours.

Noiseless sheet lightning first played from a gloomy bank of clouds, and then the thunder began to boom, and an hour later the heavens were lit by a constant blaze of lightning. The Captain says the flashes were the most vivid of any he ever witnessed. No damage was done to the ship.

A Deputy Sheriff Arrested.

Henry W. Blumer of 141 First Avenue, a recently appointed Deputy Sheriff, was arrested yesterday on a charge of forgery for which he was indicted in 1893. He was arrested then, and the case was called for trial several times, but was adjourned, owing to the fact that John H. Meyer of 52 Bond Street, a witness, was absent.

Blumer was taken to the District Attorney's office. He gave bail. He declared that he had nothing to do with any forgery himself, but that he merely introduced a man to Meyer.

Low Record Made in Wheat.

May wheat declined yesterday to 57 3-16 cents per bushel, the lowest price at which it has sold. It recovered to 57⅞ cents at the close of the market. Sales reached 6,410,000 bushels for May, 3,405,000 bushels for July, and 11,090,000 bushels for all options.

GENSAN TOOK AN ICY BATH

Rescued After Jumping from a Ferryboat—He Lived in Newark, N. J.

Henry Gensan, 22 years old, a young laboring man of Newark, N. J., was a passenger by the double-decked ferryboat Cincinnati when that boat left her Jersey City slip at 8:45 yesterday morning.

When near midstream young Genson concluded to jump overboard. Immediately after reaching that decision he vaulted over the rail and splashed into the water. The alarm was given, and the boat was stopped as quickly as possible and was backed toward the place where the man was seen struggling in the water.

A tugboat was near, and came promptly to the rescue. One of the deck hands sprang into the water and kept young Gensan afloat until both were dragged on board the boat.

Gensan had been five minutes in the water and was unable to stand. He was taken ashore at Jersey City and was removed to the City Hospital. When he had recovered from his icy bath, he was asked to explain why he had jumped overboard. This he was unable to do.

"I can't imagine why I did it," he said. "I must have been crazy at the time. I certainly don't want to do it any more, at least I don't feel that way now."

Gensan will be taken home to-day. He lives at 188 Court Street, Newark.

Says Gilbert Died of a Wound.

Coroner's Physician Huber yesterday reported that he had made an autopsy on Thomas W. Gilbert, who died in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station on Monday morning, and that the examination disclosed a fracture of the skull, apparently made by some blunt instrument. He said that death was directly due to the fracture, and that no trace of alcoholism was discernible.

Gilbert, who was a photographer in the employ of the Century Engraving Company, was found in a state of coma at the foot of the elevated station at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Thomas Garvey, ambulance surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, who was summoned, pronounced Gilbert to be suffering from alcoholism, refused to take him to the hospital, and had him arrested and taken to the station house, where he died.

Live Stock on the Ship Bovic.

The White Star Line freighter Bovic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought a collection of live stock, consisting of fifteen fox hounds, two wolf hounds, 1 greyhound, 7 Berkshire pigs, one crate of pigeons, and one of fowls.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 2 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Belgenland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Belgenland"); at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Germany (at 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Santiago Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) an dSouth Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga"); at 2 PM for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Kaffir Prince, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Kaffir Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos; at 2 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes"); at 11:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas"); at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Capt Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense,")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aurania, via Vancouver, close here daily after Feb. 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Feb. 2, 10 A.M. Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A.M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. Aurania, Mch. 9, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Feb. 2, 9 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandeion..Sat., Feb. 9, 5 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Fauvet...Sat., Feb. 16, 9 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, up valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Jan. 30
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 1
SEMINOLE.....Monday, Feb. 4
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egner, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P.M. Saturdays 4 P.M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division. Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 138 East 125th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations. Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily, for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 138 East 125th St., New-York; 960 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TR